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Developments Continue in Meeting on Cambodia

Diplomats Note Hun Sen Position

BK0609073890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 6 Sep 90

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Sept 6 (AFP)—Phnom Penh's Premier Hun Sen goes to Jakarta in a position of strength to discuss means of ending the Cambodian conflict with the forces his government has been fighting for nearly a dozen years, diplomats here said Thursday. Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to attend the talks after all—as the Cambodian premier had asked—and the U.S. decision to hold direct talks with Mr. Hun Sen's Vietnam-installed government have given him a stronger hand ahead of the tough talks, they said.

The recent change of heart by Washington, which before announcing talks with Cambodia had withdrawn its recognition at the United Nations from the tripartite resistance coalition nominally headed by prince Sihanouk, has come as a relief for Phnom Penh, they said.

Mr. Hun Sen's position is further bolstered by the current military situation, with the resistance forces unable over the past few months to make any notable progress in the field and Cambodian regulars retaining their control over a major part of the country. The opposition to Mr. Hun Sen is made up of the followers of Prince Sihanouk and nationalist ex-premier Son Sann, as well as the Beijing-backed Marxist Khmer Rouge, the military muscle of the resistance alliance since they were toppled from power by the Vietnamese invasion of 1978.

"The major cross the opposition has to bear is the reputation of the Khmer Rouge, which more and more countries are finding difficult to stomach," said one diplomat. The Khmer Rouge have been held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their three-and-a-half year rule that ended with the Vietnamese invasion. Vietnam said it withdrew the last of its troops from Cambodia in September 1989.

Government minister Hor Nam Hong, who heads the Phnom Penh delegation to the Jakarta talks, said Mr. Hun Sen would attend the meeting now that Prince Sihanouk has said he will go to the Indonesian capital. [passage omitted] Diplomats here say Mr. Hun Sen's insistence demonstrated Phnom Penh's determination to discuss matters on an equal footing with the tripartite opposition alliance, and not—as the Khmer Rouge wanted—as only one of four factions fighting for power in Cambodia.

Another benefit of Mr. Hun Sen's success, diplomats here say, is that it will reinforce his position within his own regime, which has been weakened recently by internecine squabbling between liberals and conservatives. The conservative opposition to Mr. Hun Sen is led by assembly speaker Chea Sim, who criticizes the premier for having failed to obtain satisfactory results from his recent openings to Western and non-communist Southeast Asian countries.

Hun Sen Arrives 7 Sep

BK0809073690 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0443 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 September (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, arrived in Jakarta on Friday afternoon [7 September] to attend an informal meeting among the Cambodian parties if Samdech Sihanouk is also present.

Addressing correspondents upon arrival at Halim International Airport, Chairman Hun Sen pointed out:

"I am not sure whether or not I should participate in the talks because I have learned that Prince Sihanouk will be in Jakarta but not to attend the meeting. I think that I am here as a coach, delegation chief, and player all at the same time. I will act in the same way as Prince Sihanouk. If the prince considers himself a coach, I will be one too. I really do not want to see what happened in Jakarta two years ago happen again. The major obstacle comes from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. Prince Sihanouk has told me that his government has the right of veto, meaning that the vice president and the prime minister have the right to oppose the president.

"Many people thought Prince Sihanouk should not have been able to sign the Tokyo joint communique on behalf of Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. I think that if the prince cannot represent Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, then it is no use to talk with them either."

Chairman Hun Sen reaffirmed: "I will meet all the representatives, but I would like them, in the group, to consult one another first before sitting down together at the roundtable.

"What we want is to achieve an agreement that deserves respect. What we do here is not new at all. It is just a continuation of what we have done before. I am here with good intentions."

Answering the question on the competence of Prince Sihanouk at the talks, Chairman Hun Sen said it is very well known that Prince Sihanouk is the head of the exile government, and, as for himself, he is the chief of the existing government in power in Cambodia. At this moment, except for Indonesia and France, nobody can play a conciliatory role. "As always, I never recognize the so-called quadripartite government. I accept the opposing factions as a sole government," said Hun Sen, adding that the government, led by a president, a vice president, and a prime minister, has no right to demand three seats entirely.

"However," he pointed out, "I prefer to see a compromise for which we will be at the table together with all the

Cambodian parties as well as the co-chairmen of the Paris conference, Indonesia and France."

On the creation of a supreme national council [SNC], Prime Minister Hun Sen said: "We are ready not only to discuss setting up the SNC, but, in July, we already sent out a list of six representatives of the State of Cambodia assigned to the SNC. Therefore, what we are waiting for is the composition proposed by Prince Sihanouk on behalf of the CGDK."

Sihanouk Not To Attend

BK0809102790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept 8 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Saturday he would not attend peace talks in Jakarta due to ill health. "Serious health problems, which have intensified in the last 24 hours, prevent me from travelling to Jakarta as previously scheduled," the prince said in a statement released here.

(In Jakarta, Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen immediately rushed into consultations with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. Asked whether he knew that the prince was ill, Mr. Hun Sen replied, "I did not know, but if he's sick it's a diplomatic illness."

(He said the talks among all the warring Cambodian factions depended entirely on Prince Sihanouk's attendance. "I believe that if Prince Sihanouk attends the meeting we are optimistic there will be some agreement," he said. "Everything depends on him.")

The former monarch, who leads the tripartite resistance, said Thursday that he would go to the Indonesian capital to observe peace talks this weekend among the warring parties. Mr. Hun Sen went to Jakarta on Friday with the understanding that Prince Sihanouk would also be there.

In his message, the resistance leader extended his "sincere apologies" to Indonesian President Suharto and to Mr. Alatas, who he said "have done so much to help Cambodia regain peace and freedom."

Sihanouk's Office Notes Health

BK0909052090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept 9 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk cannot attend peace talks on Cambodia in Jakarta because of kidney trouble and not a "diplomatic illness" as his arch-rival Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen charged, the prince's office here said Sunday. The Cambodian resistance leader cancelled at the last minute on Saturday, saying he had "serious health problems which have intensified in the last 24 hours."

Diplomats here said they were skeptical of the prince's stated reason for not attending the talks.

Mr. Hun Sen, asked about the absence of his adversary, said Saturday evening in Jakarta: "I don't know whether Prince Sihanouk is really ill or has a diplomatic illness. Whatever happened I've become the one to save the situation."

The prince's office here told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Sunday that because he was in particular pain, "His Royal Highness will probably make no comment" this weekend on the peace talks gathering the tripartite resistance coalition and the Hun Sen government.

The two rival Cambodian leaders spoke as consultations were proceeding ahead of a meeting of the warring factions to start later Sunday. The consultations were between representatives of Indonesia and France, the co-chairmen of a failed international conference on Cambodia in Paris last year, and delegations from the factions.

The Khmer Rouge, which was driven from power in Cambodia almost 12 years ago when Vietnam invaded its southeastern neighbour, now dominates the Cambodian resistance coalition which also includes smaller U.S.-aided groups headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Mr. Hun Sen said he agreed to fresh proposals by the prince, Cambodia's former monarch, to set up a supreme national council (SNC) formed with an equal number of representatives of Phnom Penh and the resistance. "I am 95 per cent confident that the meeting (in Jakarta) will reach agreement," he said.

Mr. Khieu Samphan said that peace was "closer than ever with the documents of the Perm Five." He was referring to a package of proposals put together by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—giving the United Nations a major role in running Cambodia until elections are held there. According to the U.N. blueprint, the SNC would symbolise Cambodia's sovereignty and delegate wide executive powers to administer Cambodia.

Hun Sen To Attend Without Sihanouk

BK0909054890 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0441 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 9—"I have decided to attend the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia," despite the absence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk," Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen told pressmen after his second round of consultative meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas Saturday afternoon.

According to an SPK correspondent reporting from the capital of Indonesia, Prime Minister Hun Sen further said: "We are facing a difficult situation because the prince has declared that he could not attend the talks in Jakarta due to his serious health problem."

Prime Minister Hun Sen went on to say that now there are two possibilities: Either the informal meeting will be conducted at a low level, or it should be cancelled.

"I have made a political decision with good will and concession", he said.

Prime Minister Hun Sen further said: "I don't know whether Prince Sihanouk is really [?sick] or diplomatically [?sick]. Whatever the case, I'm the one to save the situation.

"In this situation, I'm like a doctor trying to save a sick man," he added.

Prime Minister Hun Sen continued: "So, just before the sun seemed to be overclouded, it has become bright again, want to see the informal meeting fail to open." [sentence as received]

He also said that his decision to attend the meeting was made in consideration of the personal efforts of H.E. [His Excellency] Ali Alatas for common interests.

Sihanouk Compromises in Plan

BK0809131690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, Sept 8 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk offered a double surprise here Saturday by proposing a new compromise peace plan and announcing he would not attend peace talks in Jakarta. The leader of the tripartite resistance coalition said he would accept equal representation between the coalition and the Phnom Penh government in a proposed interim authority known as the supreme national council (SNC).

Prince Sihanouk said he hoped "Vietnam and its protege in Phnom Penh know how to appreciate this new reasonable position ... (of) the generous concessions" of the resistance.

Previously, the resistance had demanded that a quarter of the seats go to Phnom Penh and a quarter each to the three resistance factions. The issue has been one of the biggest obstacles to settling the nearly 12-year-old war.

The proposed SNC is part of a plan by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and would represent Cambodia's sovereignty after a cease-fire while a U.N. administration organizes elections. The new proposal was contained in the text of a speech Prince Sihanouk was to have delivered later Saturday in Jakarta, where the warring parties were scheduled to meet for peace talks. [passage omitted]

In Prince Sihanouk's new peace plan, which he said Chinese Premier Li Peng had deemed "excellent," the former monarch proposed that the Phnom Penh government be given six seats on the SNC and that the three resistance factions each get two seats.

"If the 12 members of the SNC so desire, they could elect a chairman for this SNC who would in such case be the '13th member' of the SNC," he said. [passage omitted]

Prince Sihanouk did not say if the plan had the support of his resistance partners. The Khmer Rouge has insisted on a four-way split of the SNC seats. But he said he had discussed the plan at length with the prime minister of China, the Khmer Rouge's main backer, and Mr. Li "told me that this plan seemed to him excellent and it would serve greatly the cause of peace for the Cambodian people."

Prince Sihanouk said his new plan did not address a cease-fire or the delivery of arms to the Khmer Rouge, and that these issues would be addressed by the SNC.

The Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Qian Qichen, agreed last week to in a meeting in the northeastern Chinese city Harbin to suspend arms deliveries to the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam, which supports Phnom Penh.

The prince proposed the SNC's establishment "without preconditions" before the opening of the next U.N. General Assembly session and that it work in Phum Sereipheap, a village near the Thai border controlled by his forces.

He also said the body should work through consensus rather than majority vote.

French Minister Arrives 8 Sep

BK0809152090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 8 (AFP)—The French Junior Minister for Foreign Affairs, Edwise Avice, arrived here Saturday for peace talks among the warring Cambodian factions. Mrs. Avice said she had come to Indonesia to represent France as one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council as well as the co-chair of the failed Paris conference on Cambodia in August 1989.

The minister declined to comment on the decision of Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk not to attend the meeting here, which is due to start Sunday. The talks were expected to center on a peace plan drawn up by the security council permanent members, the others of which are Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

SPK on Hun Sen-Alatas Meeting

BK0909054290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0437 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, September 9—"My meeting with His Excellency Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has gone on well. We discussed the process of the informal meeting on Cambodia," said Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen at a press briefing in Jakarta Saturday.

According to an SPK correspondent who reported from the capital of Indonesia, Prime Minister Hun Sen, who met with the Indonesian foreign minister Saturday morning, futher said that the two sides get to understand each other better in finding ways to bring the Khmer-Khmer meeting to success. He made known his stance that he would not attend the meeting if Prince Sihamouk stays away from the forum.

On the supreme national council [SNC], Prime Minister Hun Sen said that the question of the SNC was mentioned in the documents recently adopted by the Big Five of the UN Security Council. He said that he already gave the names of six representatives of the State of Cambodia's side to His Excellency Ali Alatas.

The Hun Sen-Ali Alatas meeting was also attended by Hor Nam Hong, Cabinet minister and assistant to the chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers; Chem Snguon, deputy minister of justice; Ke Kimyan, first deputy defence minister; and Sok An, deputy foreign minister.

Thai, Singapore Ministers Share Views

BK0809103990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Singapore, Sept 8 (AFP)—Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan said Saturday that he and Singaporean counterpart Wong Kan Seng agreed that Southeast Asian nations must press for a diplomatic solution to the Cambodian problem.

Mr. Subin said his one-day visit was part of the traditonal courtesy calls that newly appointed foreign ministers of countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) undertake, government radio said.

No further details of the meeting were available.

Besides Thailand and Singapore, ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Talks Begin 9 Sep

BK0909093090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 9 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions began crucial talks here Sunday. The talks, co-chaired by Indonesia and France, are to focus on proposals by the world's major powers to end the war in Cambodia between Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government and a guerrilla coalition aided by China and the United States.

An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the duration of the talks had not yet been decided.

In an opening address at the meeting, Mr. Alatas called on the factions to "clearly express their commitment to this framework document in its entirety as the basis on which to construct a just, comprehensive and durable solution."

The U.N. blueprint calls for the setting up of a supreme national council (SNC) with representatives of the factions to symbolise Cambodia's sovereignty. But the SNC is to delegate sweeping executive powers to a U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to run the country until elections are held.

While the meeting was being held behind closed doors, Mr. Alatas' statement was given to reporters shortly after the discussions started. It called on the factions to "seize the unique opportunity" they had to reach an agreement. "I believe that the circumstances for achieving a comprehensive settlement are unlikely to be ever again as favourable as they are now," the Indonesian official said. He said the U.N. plan "presents us with a viable and balanced framework and basis upon which to elaborate a comprehensive political settlement."

But, Mr. Alatas added, the blueprint was "still but a framework which will require further elaboration into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. "Finalising the processs of the formation of a supreme national council, its nature, composition, functions and related aspects should be given priority at this meeting," he said.

Leaders 'in Favor' of Document

BK0909083690 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0749 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 09 (OANA/ANTARA)—The four leaders of the Cambodian warring factions' delegations to the informal meeting on Cambodia (IMC) have expressed in favour of the United Nations Security Council's [UNSC's] five point document.

After consecutive meetings with Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Alatas here Sunday morning, the four leaders, Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-back Cambodian Government, Prince Ranariddh of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia], KPNLF's [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] leader Son Sann and Khmer Rouge's leader Khieu Samphan, told the press that the meeting would be opened at 4 pm [0900 GMT] Sunday. They also expressed their confidence that they would reach agreement since all factions would accept UNSC's document as a basis for solving the Cambodian problem.

The four leaders also indicated that they would agree with Sihanouk's statement for the formation of the supreme national council (SNC), namely the six by six formula (six members from the Phnom Penh government and six from the Cambodian resistance party CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea]). CGDK consists of FUNCINPEC, Khmer Rouge and KPNLF.

China, France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union which group in the UNSC have forwarded the five point document concerning military agreement, the transition of authority, general elections, human rights protection and guarantee of the creation of independent and neutral Cambodia [as received].

We accept the UNSC's five point document not only as the agenda of the meeting, but also as the framework for solution of the Cambodian problem, Hun Sen said. According to Hun Sen, he was 95 percent confident that the meeting would reach an agreement. This time, it must be serious. We should not repeat the same mistakes which we have made for the last two years, he said.

Khieu Samphan also said that he was optimistic with the result of the meeting. Since every party accept the document as the basis for the solution, we will meet in Paris, he said when asked whether IMC would proceed in Paris for the final stage of the Cambodian meeting.

As a Cambodian and a genuine friend of Indonesia, I have to be optimistic with the meeting, Norodom Ranariddh said responding to the press' question. Son Sann was also of the view that there is no obstacle for reaching an agreement.

A spokesman of Minister Alatas could not give any confirmation on how long the meeting will last. It depends, he said.

Rafiuddin Ahmed, a special envoy of the UN Secretary General, arrived here Sunday morning to attend the meeting, despite the fact that before he had sent his assistant, Hedi Annabi, to represent him at the meeting. Minister Alatas wanted Rafiuddin Ahmed himself to come to Jakarta, a source of the Foreign Affairs Ministry said.

Hun Sen Accepts UN Documents

BK0909134690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 90

["Report on the activities of Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen Before the Start of the Informal Meeting on Cambodia"]

[Text] According to an SPK correspondent, on the morning of 9 September, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen held talks with His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, and Mrs. Edwise Avice, French junior minister for foreign affairs representing the co-chairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to discuss the process of the informal meeting on Cambodia.

Speaking to foreign reporters after the talks, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen pointed out that the sky is now clear after the rain. With the agreement between myself and the cochairmen, the meeting can start on 9 September at 1600 local time, or 0900 GMT. However, I do not how it will evolve.

Also on the morning of 9 September, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen met Comrade (Halad Amin Adul), Soviet ambassador to Indonesia [name and title as heard]. The comrade Soviet ambassador affirmed the Soviet Union's stance on this meeting to Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen. The comrade Soviet ambassador pointed out that world public opinion now warmly welcomes the decision of Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen to take part in the informal meeting on Cambodia without Samdech Sihanouk's presence.

Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen also held talks with Ahmed Rafiuddin, deputy secretary general of the United Nations, who handed Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen the final documents of the UN Security Council's five permanent members. Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen confirmed that the State of Cambodia's Government accepts the five UN documents as the framework for a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Hun Sen Meets U.S. Ambassador

BK0909105690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 9 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen met with the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, John Monjo, here Sunday, Cambodian sources said. The meeting was the first between a U.S. and Phnom Penh officials since Washington announced last week its decision to hold direct talks with the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia.

The talks were being held as a new round of peace talks among Cambodia's four warring factions opened here.

"I am very delighted to meet you at this very favourable time," Mr. Hun Sen told Mr. Monjo during a brief photo session. "It is a good opportunity for me to express my thanks to (U.S. Secretary of State) James Baker for his statement."

An American official said that the meeting was scheduled at Mr. Monjo's request, and analysts said the talks would almost certainly focus on ways to end the Cambodian conflict. In a complementary move last week, Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze announced Moscow's willingness to open a dialogue with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance battling Phnom Penh. The two announcements were seen as yet another attempt by the superpowers to pressure the Cambodian factions into a settlement.

Mr. Baker said last week that the U.S. contacts with Phnom Penh would be established through the U.S. envoy in Vientiane.

Hun Sen on U.S. 'Intentions'

BK0909145490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sept 9 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions on Sunday opened talks here aimed at ending the 12-year-old war in the Southeast Asian country amid signs that an agreement may be in the offing. [passage omitted]

Shortly after the talks opened, John Monjo, the U.S. ambassador here, had a 45-minute meeting with Hun Sen, Phnom Penh's prime minister and the leader of his government's delegation in the Indonesian capital. The meeting was at the embassy's request, Phnom Penh officials said. Mr. Hun Sen told reporters that the discussion showed that the United States and his government had "the same intentions and the same understanding" regarding a Cambodian settlement.

The United States has no relations with Vietnam or Phnom Penh and gives non-lethal aid to non-Communist guerrillas allied to the Marxist and Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge to fight the Cambodian Government.

The U.S. decision last week to engage in a dialogue with Phnom Penh, followed its announcement in July to withdraw diplomatic support from the guerrilla coalition because of the presence of the Khmer Rouge. [passage omitted]

In a parallel announcement, the Soviet Union, Vietnam's and Phnom Penh's chief ally, said it was willing to open a dialogue with former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the coalition's nominal head and the leader of one of two non-Communist leaders allied to the Khmer Rouge. According to diplomats monitoring the talks, the Khmer Rouge is also expected to show flexibility as a result of pressure from China.

Before the opening of the talks here, Mr. Hun Sen said he was "95 per cent confident that the meeting will reach agreement." And Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said that peace was "closer than ever with the documents of the perm five." He was referring to proposals put together by the five United Nations Security Council permanent members—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—giving the U.N. a major role in running Cambodia until elections are held. [passage omitted]

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters he was "encouraged by the fact that all four (factions) have indicated they can accept the perm five documents as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict as well as the framework (which) all of us will now work together to develop comprehensively."

A spokesman for the French delegation also said the factions had accepted the documents "in their entirety as the basis for working towards a comprehensive settlement. "We think this in itself is a major breakthrough," the French spokesman said.

Both France and Indonesia presided over a failed International Conference on Cambodia in Paris last year. [passage omitted]

Alatas, Avice Speak 9 Sep

BK1009075990 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0430 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 10—The informal meeting on Cambodia was opened in Jakarta [on 9 September] at 0400 p.m. local (0900 GMT) and presided over by the two co-chairmen of the Paris International Peace Conference on Cambodia [PICC]—H.E. [His Excellency] Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, and H.E. Mrs. Adwige Avice, France's junior minister for foreign affairs.

According to an SPK special correspondent reporting from the capital of Indonesia, the State of Cambodia's Government delegation consisted of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hun Sen; Cabinet Minister and Assistant to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hor Nam Hong; Deputy Minister of Justice Chem Snguon; Deputy Defence Minister Ke Kim-yan; Cabinet Deputy Minister Cham Prasit; and Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An; and the delegation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea included Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, Norodom Ranariddh and others.

H.E. Ahmed Rafiuddin, representative and deputy secretary-general of the United Nations, was also on hand.

In an opening address at the meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas notably said:

"I believe that we all share the view that these developments have opened up a unique opportunity and have imparted added momentum to the ongoing negotiating process towards a Cambodian settlement. In fact, I believe that the circumstances for achieving a comprehensive settlement are unlikely ever again to be as favourable as they are now.

"As I have just pointed out, the significance of the agreement reached among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council at their last meeting is especially noteworthy as it presents us with a viable and balanced framework and basis upon which to elaborate a comprehensive political settlement. Its significance does not only derive from the fact that it represents the consensus view of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council but, I would stress, also lies in the fact that this framework document has indeed drawn together ideas and common understanding earlier agreed upon in various regional forums and bilateral consultations, including the Jakarta IMC [Informal Meeting on Cambodia] of February this year.

"As the P-5 countries themselves have stated, however, their proposed framework is still but a framework which will require further elaboration into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the PICC. Moreover its implementation requires above all the endorsement and acceptance of all parties in the Cambodian conflict.

"Thus, it is now incumbent upon the Cambodian parties involved in the conflict to clearly express their commitment to this framework document in its entirety as the basis on which to construct a just comprehensive and durable solution. And it is to take the first decisive step in this direction which is the very purpose for which our present meeting has been convened.

"In this context, we all agree that finalising the process of the formation of a supreme national council (SNC), its nature, composition, functions and related aspects, should be given priority consideration at this meeting, as it is on these particular points that the P-5, and indeed all other participants in the PICC, hope for early agreement among the Cambodian parties themselves.

"As we are entering what we all hope to be the final states of our common efforts to settle the conflict in Cambodia, I can say without fear of contradiction that great expectations are being directed towards our present meeting in Jakarta. It is the fervent hope of the entire international community that the Cambodian parties will now seize the unique opportunity offered by recent developments and will be able to marshal the required political determination to put the supreme interest of the Cambodian nation before mutual mistrust and enmity, before rancour and recrimination. And we hope and pray that the Cambodian people will be able to find in the lofty values of their ancient civilization the spiritual strength to achieve national reconciliation. No doubt, all of us realize that at this critical juncture of the negotiating process anyone or any party seen to be blocking the path to peace will have to assume an awesome responsibility before history.

"Hence, let us in our deliberations in the days ahead direct our common resolve to the tasks of addressing and agreeing on various outstanding aspects of a comprehensive settlement in a spirit of serious and constructive purpose. If we succeed, this meeting will have prepared the ground for the reconvening of the Paris conference and thus will have provided the decisive impetus for putting us firmly on the road to peace in Cambodia.

"It is in the expectation that these hopes will be met and matched by a commensurate political will on all sides to make progress that I extend to you, once again, a most cordial welcome and my very best wishes for success in our common endeavours."

The next speaker was H.E. Mrs. Edwige Avice, France's junior minister for foreign affairs.

She said: "For us and for the 'five' as well, the central idea is a United Nations' extensive involvement aimed at creating a neutral political environment which allows the Cambodian people to freely determine their own destiny through free and equitable elections. To ensure this, the civilian and military components are, as you know, indispensable. The 'five' are also attached to making provisions relating to human rights in Cambodia. Naturally, the way of implementing this remains to be specified in all aspects. It is, with the collaboration of all countries and parties concerned, in the framework of the Paris conference.

"We find ourselves in a critical stage today. The time has come for the Cambodians to contribute to making peace. Therefore, I call upon all of you to commit yourselves fully and entirely to the blueprint.

"It is an outcome of a compromise, and like a compromise, it implies concessions made by one side to another. In our eyes, it is a good plan because it aims to resolve all exigencies and restore confidence among the Cambodian people. I would like then to invite you to surmount your divisions in order to consider the supreme interests of Cambodia and rally to the consensus obtained after months of negotiations by the five. No one would be hurt since the elections would permit each to present himself before the voters in absolutely impartial conditions under the supervision of the United Nations. With this objective being decisive, it does not seem to me wise to indefinitely fight during the period which is, as its name indicates, only a transitional period before Cambodia fully regains its international legitimacy and is able to devote itself to the task of national reconstruction and development.

"Therefore, I launch today an urgent appeal to all Cambodians to demonstrate before the world public their sincere desire for peace by confirming their acceptance of the framework document presented by the five as a basis for a settlement, and by forming the supreme national council," the French official concluded.

After the opening addresses by the two co-chairmen, the meeting proceeded in the form of bilateral discussions among the belligerent Cambodian groups. The delegations participating in the Jakarta informal meeting were feted in the evening by H.E. Ali Alatas.

Alatas, Ranariddh Cited

BK1009063990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0545 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 10 (OANA-ANTARA)—After the four Cambodian factions had agreed on the framework document for the settlement of the Cambodian problem, forwarded by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC) which was opened here on Sunday, was scheduled to start discussions on the composition of the supreme national council on Monday, September 10.

I am optimistic about the results which we have achieved so far," Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters after his consultation meetings with the four Cambodian factions at Hotel Indonesia here on Sunday evening. [no beginning quote marks as received]

He went on to explain that all factions had agreed to use the document forwarded by the permanent five (P-5) of the UN Security Council as the framework document which should jointly be developed into a comprehensive agreement on the supreme national council (SNC).

With the favourable results achieved so far, consultations will be continued on Monday and we will see whether the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], Indonesia and France, could be of any help to the four Cambodian factions to reach an agreement on the SNC, he added. He further stated that all parties were obviously not questioning about the function and character of the SNC as laid down in the P-5 document so that now only the composition of the SNC remained to be discussed because it concerned the number of representatives of each faction.

Separate consultation meetings took place at Hotel Indonesia on Sunday evening between PICC co-chairmen Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and the representative of the French foreign minister, Ms. Edwige Avice, and the leaders of the four Cambodian factions.

The leader of the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front], Son Sann, after the consultation meetings, said that he would accept the P-5 document as far as it was favourable for the Cambodian people.

The leader of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] group, Prince Norodom Ranarridh, said that what they should discuss was how to make this meeting successful. And I am optimistic that an agreement could be reached on the composition of the SNC at the current meeting," he added. [no beginning quote marks as received] He further said that at the recent Tokyo meeting, his father had submitted two names from the FUNCINPEC group as candidate members of the SNC.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan declined to answer domestic as well as foreign reporters. He only said that he would abide by the joint agreement not to make any comments and he hoped that the meeting would be concluded soon with complete results.

The last leader to meet the cochairmen of the PICC was Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Sihanouk Refuses SNC Chairmanship

BK1009062290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 10 Sep 90

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk refuses to head Cambodia's interim authority to be formed under a U.N. peace plan to end the 12-year war in his country, his son said here Monday.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said "My father refuses to be president of the SNC (supreme national council) or one of its members" despite the U.N. plan's specifically identifying him as the best possible figure to head the body.

Former Cambodian monarch Prince Sihanouk, the nominal head of a Khmer Rouge-dominated guerrilla coalition fighting to topple Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government, refused to attend the inter-Cambodian talks here to endorse the U.N. blueprint and set up the SNC.

Senior diplomats monitoring the talks in the Indonesian capital said the prince's refusal to attend led to a clash between the prince, currently in Beijing, and the guerrilla coalition's main backer, China. On Sunday, Prince Sihanouk had what one diplomat described as "a brawl" with Qi Huaiyuan, a Chinese deputy foreign minister who was trying to convince the 68-year-old former monarch to attend the Jakarta parley.

China, which gives massive military aid to the Khmer Rouge, co-authored the U.N. peace plan with the other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Washington currently gives non-lethal assistance to two non-communist groups headed by Prince Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann which are allied to the Khmer Rouge within the uneasy anti-Phnom Penh coalition. Moscow is the chief ally of the Phnom Penh government and its Hanoi sponsor. Vietnam's forces invaded Cambodia almost 12 years ago to overthrow a radical Marxist Khmer Rouge regime and install a friendly government which was also communist but less radical than the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann, under pressure from China, the United States and the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia, formed in 1982 an alliance with the Khmer Rouge. This came despite the group's appalling human rights record marked by the deaths of hundreds of thousands in Cambodia's "killing fields" during the faction's rule between 1975 and 1979.

Prince Sihanouk was now planning to travel to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang and to take a six months' "leave of absence," Prince Ranariddh said.

Meanwwhile, the warring Cambodian factions, which have now accepted the U.N. framework for peace giving the world organization broad powers to run Cambodia until elections are held there, were holding talks here Monday on the composition of the SNC.

Ahead of the beginning Sunday of the discussions, Prince Sihanouk accepted in a statement circulated in Beijing a Phnom Penh demand that the body be formed with six representatives of Phnom Penh government and six from the guerrilla alliance. Phnom Penh's stance has been aimed at minimising the future role of the Khmer Rouge within the peace process. The Khmer Rouge wanted, on the contrary, equal representation for each of the four factions. But the faction's nominal leader Khieu Samphan, who was taking part in the talks here, told reporters Monday that he accepted Prince Sihanouk's fresh proposal.

Factions Agree on SNC

BK1009084590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions agreed here Monday on the setting up of a supreme national council (SNC) for the country within the framework of a peace agreement to end their war, non-communist guerrilla sources said. Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-backed government and a tripartite guerrilla coalition dominated by the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge have reached an accord on the composition of the SNC, they said.

The SNC, which under the peace plan is to symbolise Cambodia's sovereignty and delegate broad powers to the U.N. to administer Cambodia, is to comprise 12 members, equally divided between representatives of Phnom Penh and the guerrilla alliance, the sources said.

In a last-minute compromise, the two sides accepted a proposal by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nominal head of the guerrilla coalition, that SNC members could at a later stage elect a 13th member to chair the council, they said. The reported agreement was implicitly confirmed by a senior diplomat monitoring the meeting that opened here earlier Monday. "It's going to end today with a highly positive result," the diplomat said.

The factions have also accepted the U.N. framework for an accord to end the 12-year-old Cambodia war.

Khieu Samphan on Agreement

BK1009105090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—The leader of the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's strongest guerrilla faction fighting to topple the Phnom Penh government, said here Monday that his country was "on the way to peace." But Khieu Samphan, who was commenting on an agreement reached here by the warring Cambodian factions, hinted that fighting would continue for the time being in the war-ravaged country.

Asked by reporters whether there would be a ceasefire, he said: "We are not here to settle all the problems. There are still problems left to be settled at the Paris conference." He was referring to a conference that is to resume in the French capital to complete and formalize a settlement ending the almost 12-year-old war between Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government and a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's former radical Marxist ruling group.

"We are on the way to peace," Mr. Khieu Samphan said after sources from all four warring Cambodian factions had said the parties agreed on the formation of a supreme national council (SNC).

Under a U.N. peace plan, the SNC would represent Cambodia's sovereignty and delegate major powers to the United Nations until elections are held in the Southeast Asian nation. On Sunday, shortly after the beginning of an inter-Cambodian meeting here, the factions also accepted the U.N. peace framework.

The Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians while in power between 1975 and 1979, were ousted following an invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam's forces. It is allied in the resistance coalition formed in 1982 with two smaller non-communist groups headed by former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Hanoi Official Arrives

BK1009120690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quan Co arrived here late Monday just as warring Cambodian factions were reaching an agreement at peace talks underway in the Indonesian capital since Sunday. Vietnamese Embassy and Indonesian protocol officials confirmed that Mr. Co had arrived but declined to say for what purpose.

Hanoi is the prime backer of the government in Phnom Penh, which is represented by Prime Minister Hun Sen in the peace meeting here chaired by Indonesia and France.

Diplomatic sources said the talks were expected to close later Monday with an agreement on the formation of a supreme national council between Mr. Hun Sen and the three Cambodian guerrilla forces—the Marxist Khmer Rouge, the nationalists under former Premier Son Sann and supporters of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Hun Sen: Cease-Fire 'Possible'

BK!009120990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1157 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen said Monday a de facto ceasefire was possible in Cambodia if resistance guerrillas showed restraint. Mr. Hun Sen was talking to reporters here as his pro-Vietnamese Government and a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge were about to announce a peace agreement based on U.N. proposals to end the nearly 12-year-old war in his country.

Asked whether there could be a ceasefire after the agreement was announced, the 39-year-old Phnom Penh leader said: "It's possible unless the other side launches an offensive." He stressed, however, that a ceasefire or some form of self-restraint to decrease fighting was a matter to be dealt with as a "continuation" of the talks which are about to be concluded here.

The Marxist Khmer Rouge, driven from power in early 1979 following Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia, is now the military muscle of a guerrilla alliance which also includes non-communist followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former prime minister Son Sann.

Alatas, Avice Meet Leaders 10 Sep

BK1009102890 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0958 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (OANA/ANTARA)—Closed-door meetings under the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC) here were still continuing in which co-chairpersons of effort Ali Alatas (Indonesia) and Ms. Edwige Avice (France) held separate meetings with leaders of the conflicting Cambodian factions.

In the morning for one hour of the IMC's second day, they received Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] leader Norodom Ranariddh and KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] leader Son Sann. Next they met with Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh, also for about an hour. Before lunch, Alatas and Ms. Avice held talks among themselves.

No results of the series of talks had been officially announced until late Monday afternoon (17.00 hours) [1000 GMT].

'Intense Pressure' Noted

BK1009005290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Sep 90 p 2

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan]

[Text] Jakarta—Intense pressure is being put on representatives of the four Cambodian factions now meeting in Jakarta to accept a UN peace plan for their wartorn country if they want to retain international engagement in the peace process. Armed with a comprehensive peace plan which they recently drew up among themselves, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have despatched their envoys to Jakarta to try to ensure that the Cambodian leaders agree to the plan in its totality.

"The imposition of a peace plan from outside on the bickering factions, which has long been called for, is now being implemented," said a diplomat taking part in the meeting.

Edwige Avice, French junior minister for foreign affairs and a co-chairperson of the peace talks, asked her counterpart Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on Saturday night to re-check whether talks at this point could indeed reach any agreement. The move prompted Alatas to postpone the opening of the meeting from yesterday morning until into the afternoon, according to the diplomat.

Ambassadors of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States are here observing the meeting.

Avice and Alatas met with each of the Cambodian leaders yesterday morning before they felt able to announce the opening of the meeting in the afternoon. The source said the co-chairpersons had secured "almost complete" assurance from the leaders that they would not back off at the last minute because of minor technical matters.

However, sources noted that leaders from the resistance factions pushed for the immediate opening of the talks after Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed on Saturday afternoon to attend the meeting despite the absence of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "The concession by Hun Sen was apparently viewed by (the resistance) as a diplomatic triumph. And they simply wanted to use the opportunity to squeeze more from Hun Sen," the diplomat said.

By that time, the two non-communist factions on the resistance had pledged to accept the Permanent Five peace plan and a compromise concerning the "Supreme National Council"—a body to represent Cambodian sovereignty in the period leading up to general elections. The non-communist groups had agreed on a formula which would give the Phnom Penh government six seats on the 12-member Council and the three resistance factions—the FUNCINPEC faction loyal to Sihanouk, the Khmer People's National Liberation front, and the communist Khmer Rouge—two seats each.

In return for accepting this formula, it was apparently expected that Hun Sen would agree to the Permanent Five plan, which would take five key ministries out of the hands of the Phnom Penh government and put them under the control of a United Nations force.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Sihanouk's son, told reporters that an equally divided Supreme Council was a fait accompli. But Khieu Samphan, the nominal head of the Khmer Rouge, was evasive about his faction's support for the "six-plus-six" formula. "We're discussing it," Khieu told reporters.

Most observers see this meeting as a "last chance" for the factions to come to an agreement if they wish to see a peace settlement be drawn up with international support.

Hun Sen agreed to come. But Sihanouk, the so-called "mercurial prince", changed his mind at the last minute, citing a sudden illness, which was viewed by most participants in Jakarta as a diplomatic ploy. "We are waiting to see how Sihanouk switches his mind and catches the departing train," said another diplomat, wearing a smile.

Japan

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze Ends Visit

Gives News Conference 7 Sep

OW0709132990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0115 GMT 7 Sep 90

[News conference given by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the Japan National Press Club, with foreign and domestic reporters and moderator Hirano, chief of the Planning Department of the Japan National Press Club; questions in Japanese; Shevardnadze responds in Russian, with simultaneous translation into Japanese; following is from the Japanese—live]

[Text] [Hirano] Now, we will start the question-and-answer session. Those of you who want to ask questions, please raise your hands first. If I point to you, please move forward and, by using the microphone in the front, state your name and the organization to which you belong before you start asking questions. In order to save time, we will provide you with simultaneous translations during this session. Please state your questions slowly and clearly. Also, please make your questions concise; otherwise, you will be hindering the progress of the session.

[Shevardnadze] That is very impotant point. If your questions are short, then my answers will also be short.

[Mikami, MAINICHI SHIMBUN] I am Mikami of MAINICHI SHIMBUN. Mr. Foreign Minister, you have issued a joint statement with Japan on the issue of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. What kind of cooperative posture are you planning to take with the U.S. side at the U.S.-Soviet summit talks slated to be held in Helsinki on 9 September? Also, what are the prospects for withdrawal of Soviet military specialists staying in Iraq?

[Shevardnadze] Well, I think it is very difficult to predict what kind of conclusions will be reached at the talks with the United States in Helsinki because the U.S. authorities, President Bush, and the secretary of state may have certain stands, and the Soviet side has its own. However, the only thing I can say, from the viewpoint of ranking things according to their priority, is the fact that normalization of the crisis through peaceful means will be the main issue and priority will be given to its realization. For that reason, we should make reasonable selections.

Well, regarding the group of military advisers, there are some 8,000 Soviet specialists. There are 180 Soviet military specialists in Iraq, but now they are gradually returning home. The Iraqi foreign minister visited the Soviet Union recently and met with President Gorbachev. They agreed that the military specialists can return home if the Soviet Union needs them. Thus, this issue will be gradually solved. We are bringing back children and 980 Foreign Ministry staff members from Kuwait. Moreover, we are planning to grdually evacuate our people from Iraq as well.

[Yoshikawa, NHK] I am Yoshikawa of NHK. I would like to ask you a question concerning the northern territories. I noticed in the Soviet Union's claims regarding the northern territories that there are big differences of opinion between the Soviet Government and a group of scholars. It is rather difficult for us to understand. What are the relations between the two? For example, I would like to ask you whether or not the Kremlin has engaged in backstage coordination of opinions with these scholars?

[Shevardnadze] I do not understand which scholars you are referring to. There are various kinds of scholars, and their opinions differ. I myself know different kinds of scholars. I know many scholars who acted as influential figures in the establishment of our government's position. If the Japanese side is interested in the opinions of Soviet scholars, we can take this fact into consideration. As a matter of fact, we made a proposal yesterday that prominent, authoritative, and well-qualified scholars of both Japanese and Soviet sides be included in the working group's preparations for a peace treaty. We suggested that those scholars can define problems that we just simply cannot clarify.

[Hirano] A Soviet correspondent has expressed his wish to ask questions. Please go ahead.

[Soviet correspondent] I am [name indistinct] of the Soviet television station. Mr. Shevardnadze, this is not your first visit to Japan, is it? Compared with the consultations held in 1986, do you think that the atmosphere of the consultations has changed?

[Shevardnadze] In fact, it can be said definitely that the atmosphere or the mood has changed, and it has changed very greatly. In 1986 practical discussions were held on the most difficult and profound issues. However, a completely different mood has permeated the current consultations.

I feel that such a change in mood can be noticed not only in consultations or formal discussions between poltiticians but also among the peoples of our two nations. In other words, the situation has been changing. Therefore, I think that the opportunity is ripe now. It is true that conditions have been created for some big political events to take place. I firmly feel that the opportunity has now ripened for the Soviet president to visit Japan. Through his visit to Japan, we will realize a turning point in the relations between our two nations as well as between the peoples of our nations.

[Otaki, NHK] I am Otaki from NHK. I would also like to ask questions regarding the northern territories issue. Mr. Foreign Minister, you stated in your speech yesterday that, as a general rule, in making a decision on a certain issue it will be necessary to listen to the voice of those who are directly affected. Thus, you stressed your position of attaching great importance to public opinion.

The four northern islands are under the Russian Republic's jurisdiction, and the Russian Republic has considerably strengthened its voice and influence since the expansion of its sovereign power last June. Concerning the relationship between the federal government and governments of various republics, I think nothing definite can be said until the new treaty on the federation has been worked out. Mr. Foreign Minister, as far as you are concerned, how do you think the relations between the federal government and the government of the Russian Republic should be coordinated from now on? Would you please explain your ideas about this issue.

[Shevardnadze] In my opinion, there cannot be any difference in views on this issue between the Russian Republic and the central government. This is because both the Russian Republic—or more accurately, the Russian Federated Republic—and the central government of the Soviet Union cannot ignore public opinion, that is, our people's opinions. I am sure this is also true with the Japanese Government. This is the way we, the Russian Republic as well as the Soviet Union, must act. There can be no other approach than this.

[Hirano] In that case, we would.... [acknowledges reporter] Yes, please go ahead.

[Maggi, ANSA] I am Maggi of the Italian news agency ANSA. My question concerns your visit to North Korea. I think the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK must have been brought up during your talks there. And I feel that the North Korean side must have had in-depth discussions with you. Would you please explain this issue in further detail.

My other question concerns admission into the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Authority]. What was North Korea's reaction regarding this?

[Shevardnadze] Concerning our relations with the ROK, I think this is an issue that concerns the sovereign power of the Soviet Union. At the present stage, we are promoting our relations with the ROK in such fields as economy, trade, and science and technology. However, these relations are not promoted at the governmental level. In this connection, I think that issues concerning governmental and diplomatic relations will be settled in the next stage. We are scheduled to have foreign ministerial consultations on these issues in New York. Since we have reached an accord on this plan, the consultations will certainly be held.

In this regard, I do not think the DPRK has any right to place restrictions or to raise any objection. North Korea has no right to restrain the actions of the Soviet Government.

Next, as far as the issue of North Korea's admission to the IAEA is concerned, I think the North Korean leaders will have discussions on this issue among themselves before arriving at a conclusion. Naturally, it is impossible for the Soviet Union to push this on them.

[Hirano] Well, next question, please.

[Suetsugu, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] I am Suetsugu from the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. I would like to ask you questions concerning the Iraqi aggression in Kuwait. Mr. Foreign Minister, you have just mentioned that efforts will be made to seek a peaceful settlement. However, when viewed from a practical standpoint, and based on common sense, there is a very great disparity between the UN resolution on strong and repeated calls for Iraq's early withdrawal from Kuwait on the one hand and the Iraqi president's call, which he made yesterday and the day before yesterday, for a jihad, or holy war, against the United States, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia on the other.

Under such circumstances, is it possible to have a peaceful settlement? What solution, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, do you have in mind to this issue? Would you please state your views once again here in Tokyo? It has been reported that with regard to the method of reaching a peaceful settlement, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, you have made remarks with the nuance that this peaceful settlement will also include approaches toward both the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian-Israeli dispute.

However, I feel that the point at issue now, or the most urgent task for the international community at present, is to stop the Iraqi advance into Kuwait, because Iraq, by its actions, has certainly violated international law. From this viewpoint, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, if you should take an approach such as to include the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, it would probably arouse apprehensions concerning the possible expansion of the problem. What do you think about this point?

[Shevardnadze] I don't have any ready-made prescription at the moment. If I did have such a prescription, I would have sent it from Tokyo to Moscow, and it would be known all over the world by now. That is why talks will be held between the Soviet Union and the United States on the current situation. We, the Soviet Union and the United States, will meet in order to find some solutions to settle the situation in a peaceful way.

I have made proposals for holding such international consultations. This is because I feel we can settle the dispute, or decide on various stages, or the order of priority, for settling it, if such international consultations could be held; if the nations actually involved in the dispute could be asked to join in the consultations; and if the UN Security Council permanent member nations, as well as several other nations, could be invited to join in such international consultations.

First of all, the Persian Gulf incident—that is, issues connected with the Iraqi aggression—should be settled somehow or another. As for the second stage, or should we say the second theme, there is the Arab-Israeli dispute, which is certainly not a minor issue. I hope a certain accord will be reached on holding such an international conference concerning this issue. Then I think the very fact such an aacord was reached would contribute to a certain normalization of the situation concerning the current dispute. Thus, discussions will be held on the Arab-Israeli dispute in the second stage, as I have just mentioned. However, we have a serious problem regarding this issue. As you all know, the UN Security Council did adopt a resolution long ago, but this resolution has not yet been implemented.

As for the third stage, or the third factor, we have to deal with the Lebanese issue. I feel that we could work out some solutions if such consultations include extensive participation by many nations, including members of the UN Security Council. If we could hold such consultations, attention would probably be centered on various factors connected with the Arab issues. In other words, my idea is that if the Arab nations should support such consultations jointly, and if they should be willing to have a positive part in such consultations, then some solutions could be worked out.

[Hirano] Next question, please.

[Wada, Tokyo Television Station] I am Wada from Tokyo Television Station. Everyone knows the most serious problem with perestroyka lies in economic affairs. I understand that no concrete requests for cooperation in economic affairs—such as the financial aid for the Soviet Union that was discussed at the Houston summit—were brought up at the talks with Foreign Minister Nakayama this time. Is it because you have taken into account the Japanese principle of not separating political consideration from economic interests?

Moreover, regarding the principle of balanced equilibrium as mentioned by Prime Minister Kaifu, did you have thorough discussions on economic issues? For example, there are such issues as financial support, development of natural resources, and joint ventures. If you have any expectations from Japan, what are they?

[Shevardnadze] In fact, we have many programs, and we have grand projects. It is true that perestroyka—restructuring Soviet society or restructuring economic management—has exposed many serious and acute problems. This seriousness has been intensified in the process of shifting to a market-oriented economy. These problems cannot be solved by ordinary measures. It is because at the present stage, while the old mechanism has not stopped functioning, the new mechanism has not yet begun to function properly.

Under such difficult circumstances, I would like to ask for cooperation with all the nations in the world. We have concluded with European nations as well as the United States agreements on such economic cooperation. During Gorbachev's visit to Washington, an accord was reached on this issue. We, the Soviet Union, would like to have similar normalized relations with Japan in the economic field; however, it should be noted that cooperation itself will be in the interests of Japan.

The Soviet Union has a vast area of land. Recently, the Russian Republic adopted a resolution on allowing various administrative units or republics to set up special economic zones. Furthermore, a study and survey of investments are now in progress. I think all such investments will have desirable results. We would like to have extensive economic cooperation with Japan. I would like to reiterate here that such cooperation will be in the interest of Japanese business.

Next comes the principle of not separating political consideration from economic interests. I feel that it is wrong to have such a supposition. We must move forward because we are neighboring powers. Therefore, we must cooperate with each other in such fields as politics, economy, science and technology, and culture. In this connection, I do not think it is correct to have such a contradictory supposition, that is, the idea of all or nothing. In my impression, Japan has now come to understand this fact. Therefore, let us aim at advance and progress in various orientations. If this objective can be attained, a better mood and situation will be created and various difficult problems will be solved.

[Markov, NOVOSTI NEW AGENCY] I think we were on the same plane. I am Markov from the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY. You have mentioned stability in the Asia-Pacific region. What impact do you think the Soviet-Japanese dialogue on this issue will have on this region as a whole?

[Shevardnadze] I think the Soviet-Japanese dialogue on this issue has created very good prospects. At the present stage, I cannot say that we have reached any major accords. However, as I stated in the report that I have just made, we have made the most fundamental proposals concerning the measures for building up confidence in the military field. In my impressions, the Japanese side has made very positive reactions. I feel that such dialogue as well as these orientations have created very good prospects. The dialogue will not be limited to that between Japan and the Soviet Union alone, because the presence of the United States in this region also constitutes a serious problem.

Moreover, the situation in this region is created by various nations, including the Soviet Union, the United States, the ROK, and the DPRK; therefore, I think the time will come when all these nations will have an opportunity to hold multinational consultations to discuss the drastic and fundamental issues connected with the strategic stability in this region. Because we are moving in this direction, I have an impression this time that there will be good prospects for attaining this objective.

[Oikawa, YOMIURI SHIMBUN] I am Oikawa of YOMIURI SHIMBUN. I would like to ask a supplementary question regarding security in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan welcomes with open arms the fact that the Soviet Union is exerting efforts for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. We also would like to appraise the recent Soviet initiatives. However, the most important thing for the Soviet Union is to demonstrate that it is seriously and very actively seeking stability in the Asia-Pacific region. To prove that, the Soviet Union needs to withdraw its troops deployed in the northern territories. I think that not only Japan but also all other Asian nations will consider such a withdrawal as significant support for the Soviet initiative.

Mr. Foreign Minister, you have stated at a series of recent meetings that the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from the northern territories while checking the conditions for security in the entire Asia-Pacific region. I am rather of the opinion that Soviet withdrawal of its troops from the northern territories, from Etorofu in particular, will bring stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Can you comment on this?

[Shevardnadze] Is there a need for me to enumerate various measures the Soviet side took unilaterally in the past three or four years? For example, the Soviet Union is making massive troop reductions in Asia. We reduced the size of 12 divisions in the Far East. Moreover, we are also reducing the number of medium- and short-range missiles. We withdrew from Afghanistan. We will complete the withdrawal from Mongolia next year. You are well aware of our withdrawal from Cam Ranh Bay.

The Soviet Union is making changes. We are in the midst of converting to something called a defense doctrine. We are now preparing for military reforms. This is not only the matter of the Soviet Union alone but also related to many other countries. Moreover, we are making a proposal calling for dialogue aimed at strategic stability of the Asia-Pacific region. We are also proposing that consultations for the elimination of military confrontation at sea be started. Military confrontation at sea is a threat to the Soviet Union; it is also a threat to Japan. Military expansion at sea has not yet stopped; it is still progressing.

We normalized relations with China. Preparations currently are being made for holding extremely unique consultations with China regarding the issue of disarmament along the Sino-Soviet border. The consultations will start on 10 September. There will be large-scale military reductions. As you know, the Sino-Soviet border is extremely long. Moreover, the Soviet Union is planning to reduce its troops on the four northern islands. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union must ensure that overall disarmament is progressing, and that the level of military confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region is decreasing. If such a trend is felt, then the Soviet Union decisively and courageously can tackle the plan of military reduction on the islands.

[Mori, ASAHI SHIMBUN] I am Mori of ASAHI SHIMBUN. Earlier, you said that the Soviet Union would start holding dialogues with Prince Sihanouk. It seems to me that you are also hinting at the possibility of making close contacts with Secretary of State Baker. Is the Soviet Union planning to take initiatives along with the United States in solving the Cambodian issue?

I have another question to ask. Some people comment that the Persian Gulf crisis is a negative result of the end of the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union. I think the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit talks at Helsinki will be a test case of whether or not the United States and the Soviet Union can exhibit their capabilities of solving regional conflicts in the future. Do you have confidence in finding a peaceful solution that you mentioned earlier?

[Shevardnadze] You are saying that Mr. Baker and I have a mission to accomplish. Indeed, I made a proposal to Secretary of State Baker before and during my meeting with him at Irkutsk. I asked him to meet Cambodian Premier Hun Sen. I also offered to meet Mr. Sihanouk. I think it is a wonderful game, if you can call it a game. I think we should welcome such a game with open arms. However, Mr. Baker never mentioned that we had such discussions. I guess I have betrayed him by disclosing it.

Well, the thing I say about the Persian Gulf crisis is that it is in the greatest danger now. However, it is wonderful to know that the cold war is now over. In other words, the fact that there are no more showdowns between the Soviet Union and the United States or between us and the West is a wonderful thing.

Let's use our imagination. Suppose this tragic event happened while the cold war was still on. I said it earlier, but I would like to repeat it: The situation could have developed into another world war. All the missiles could have been readied for launching. However, the present situation is a totally different one. The mood within the UN Security Council is quite different, too. Even our joint statement with the Japanese leadership passes judgment on the invasion.

If international negotiations I proposed earlier are not realized, then I think the negotiations will have to be carried out through the United Nations. I do not think the United States or U.S. forces will attempt to initiate a unilateral disciplinary action. I think the UN Security Council should function in this type of event. In the UN, there is the UN force, or the UN force headquarters. Specialists get together here and evaluate and analyze the military and political situation of events; then they submit their recommendations to the UN Security Council. Based on these recommendations, the UN Security Council decides on various measures, including compulsory measures.

I have just received a complaint that, because I speak so fast, the interpreters do not have enough time to translate. Some have noted that I come from the country where Stalin was born, but there are big differences between us; however, I will not dwell on them here. One big difference, however, is that Stalin spoke very slowly while I speak very fast.

[Unidentified reporter] Germany's reunification is imminent. The impression is that the Soviet Union has provided very positive support to it. Now, with regard to the Korean question, can you, as a representative of the Soviet Union or as the foreign minister, say that there are conditions for Korean reunification? That is one question. My second question is: How will the Soviet Union support the cause of Korean reunification?

[Shevardnadze] The Soviet Union certainly welcomes the major developments in Europe. We think the desire of the German people to have one nation is only natural. Hence the Soviet Union is supporting this direction as much as possible, both spiritually and physically. Naturally, the South and North Koreans too have the right to have one nation. Conditions there, however, are more complicated and difficult. We have yet to see results from dialogue between top leaders of the North and South. However, the Soviet Union, Japan, the United States, and other nations—of course, including China—should cooperate in examining all possibilities and help this dialogue or communications between South and North become a success. The nations should lend their hands in helping the North and South Koreans realize their dream of having one nation.

[Hisayuki Miyake] I am a freelance reporter doing political commentaries for television and magazines. I would like to ask you about the Iraqi issue. Iraq is now using hostage tactics, detaining many hostages in key military installations. They include 141 Japanese and many Americans and Britons. Whatever President Husayn's excuse, I firmly believe that, from a humanitarian viewpoint, this act should never be condoned. I believe you feel the same way. If this is the case, then why can't the Soviet Union, as a nation that has strong influence on Iraq, take more concrete action? For instance, can't President Gorbachev talk President Husayn into releasing the hostages? If this can be done, then people so far apathetic toward the Soviet Union would probably change in one big swing and would come to praise President Gorbachev. Is there no plan for something like this?

[Shevardnadze] I do not know about Gorbachev's popularity, but the Soviet Union is doing what it can. We are trying all kinds of contacts. We are trying to send as many letters as possible, including open and personal letters. Gorbachev met with the Iraqi foreign minister yesterday. I think his views on the issue of hostages were given on that occasion. As soon as I return home, I will make efforts so that the Soviet Union can do what it can with regard to this issue. In doing so, we will have to go beyond just criticizing; we will have to search for practical and concrete ways to solve it.

We would like to do our best to find out what we can do to get the hostages out. I understand very well that you are concerned. We will do what we can.

[Hirano] Let's have one last question.

[Takahashi, NHK] I am Takahashi from NHK. Once again, this is about the territories issue. The United States returned its administrative control over Okinawa to Japan after the war, through dialogue and peacefully. As a matter of general principle, is the Soviet Union now willing to change, through dialogue, its borders with respect to Lithuania or the northern territories which the country assumed following the end of World War II. You are a member of the Presidential Council which is dealing with the Lithuanian issue. As a member of the council, what is your thinking on this—I repeat—as a matter of general principle?

[Shevardnadze] I will speak in my capacity as a member of the Presidential Council and also as foreign minister. To speak about the general situation of the territories following the end of World War II, these territorial borders were fixed pursuant to international documents. Among the documents was the Helsinki note, the last one. We are now preparing very important documents. These documents, based on international law, concern the reunification of Germany. Agreements have already been made on major points. They include those on fixing borders. When talks were held regarding the borders, the Japanese foreign minister was invited to attend them because there were some difficult problems. Anyway, agreements were eventually reached on the border question too.

To give our views... [NHK abruptly ends live coverage of Shevardnadze's news conference]

KYODO Reviews Visit

OW0709145190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT 7 Sep 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze concluded his third visit to Japan on Friday, having succeeded in bringing the two countries' traditionally tepid relations onto a higher plane ahead of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan next April.

Highlighting two days of talks between Shevardnadze and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, which ended Thursday, was the issuance of a joint statement condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and calling on Baghdad to release detained foreign nationals.

Foreign Ministry officials characterized the event as "unprecedented" in the history of bilateral relations with Moscow and said it well illustrated the recent relaxation of cold war tensions.

While the long-running territorial dispute over four northern islands went unresolved, Shevardnadze held out the prospect of a future settlement, telling Nakayama that any solution must be a "mutually acceptable" one. The issue is still hampering the two countries' signing of a peace treaty 45 years after the end of World War II.

Shevardnadze told reporters Friday that he and Nakayama have succeeded in drafting a detailed program of preparation for Gorbachev's visit, now set for mid-April 1991, and in lining up "an impressive package"' of agreements to be finalized at that time.

On the security front, Japan relaxed its guard slightly in the face of repeated Soviet peace overtures and took the initiative of proposing talks between senior officials of the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministries in the field of "external policy planning."

Officials said Shevardnadze expressed basic agreement with the proposal after Nakayama informed him that Moscow would be free to broach security issues in the forum even though a convergence of views is unlikely.

Nakayama was noncommittal in his response to a package of Soviet proposals for bilateral confidence-building measures and on a ministerial meeting on security in the Asia-Pacific region that Shevardnadze last Tuesday proposed be held in the Soviet Far East port of Vladivostok in 1993.

Officials said Japan was also wary of Shevardnadze's intentions to press his Vladivostok proposal at a dinner meeting of Asian foreign ministers that Nakayama plans to host later this month in New York when the United Nations General Assembly reconvenes. No decision has yet been made to invite the Soviets, the officials said.

Foreign Ministry officials showed reluctance over Shevardnadze's suggestion in a speech delivered Thursday that the leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union issue a joint statement declaring that their countries "no longer view each other as enemies."

Shevardnadze has been widely expected while in Tokyo to reveal a Soviet plan to withdraw its forces from the disputed islands. But when pressed on the matter by Nakayama, he only noted the extensive military cuts already carried out by Moscow and linked the issue to a wider-ranging process of overcoming regional military confrontation.

The two sides remain at odds on the means of resolving their territorial dispute over the handful of islands lying where the Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean meet.

In a bid to secure Moscow's favor on that issue ahead of Gorbachev's visit, Nakayama outlined a package of incentives for the Soviets, including the transfer of industrial management expertise and medical assistance for victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident. But officials said he simultaneously impressed on Shevardnadze that all roads to a full-fledged relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union have a territorial settlement as the starting point.

Shevardnadze told reporters he countered by saying the creation of "a more auspicous environment" would make it easier to resolve the "tough" problems that Japan has set as a precondition to a peace treaty. He specifically called for an enhancement of bilateral economic ties, including Japanese investment in the Soviet Far East, but added, "it is not charity we are after, but a mutually beneficial and economically sound relationship."

The Soviet foreign minister caused a stir among reporters Friday when he told them the Soviet Union is open to "amendments" regarding its Asian borders, including that with Japan, as long as there is a spirit to negotiate in a "rational manner."

"We have duly taken note of that statement," said a ranking Foreign Ministry official. "In the future this statement could develop into a substantial policy," he said.

The Soviets have recently made concessions in a territorial dispute with China over an island at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, and Shevardnadze signed a border demarcation protocol with North Korea in his visit there earlier in the week.

The overall tone of Shevardnadze's remarks in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry official said, was in marked contrast with last May's foreign ministerial conference in Moscow, when Shevardnadze said, "the postwar reality must be respected." Moreover, President Gorbachev said in April that the Soviet Union has "no land to spare" and again in July that Moscow has "no territorial issue" with Japan.

Speaking to a private audience Thursday, Shevardnadze said in reference to former Soviet policies, "in many instances we have admitted that we were wrong—if we're still wrong on other issues, we have enough wisdom to acknowledge that." But Shevardnadze tempered his conciliatory tone by reasserting the historical and legal justification for the Soviet claim to the disputed islands. "There's nothing in history that could prompt us to review the existing state of affairs," he said.

Officials said he also told Nakayama that it will take "a long time" for the two nations to resolve the territorial question because of the existence of "complicated factors" on each side.

Taking note of such comments, the Foreign Ministry official said that nothing in Shevardnadze's visit this time has led Japan to believe that Moscow has changed its basic "no-land-to-spare" stance on the territorial question. In such a situation, he said, Japan is in no position but to adhere firmly to its own basic position of demanding the simultaneous return of all four islands.

Departs for USSR 7 Sep

OW0709060990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left Japan for home Friday after winding up a four-day official visit to Japan for regular talks with his counterpart Taro Nakayama.

During his visit, Shevardnadze conveyed to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu a message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev that he would like to pay an official visit to Japan next April. Kaifu welcomed the visit.

Shevardnadze and Nakayama signed documents concerning the preparation for Gorbachev's Japan visit and Japanese assistance to the victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. They also agreed to set up a new forum for dialogue on foreign policy and security matters.

Kaifu on Foreign Policy 'Reformation,' USSR

OW0809123690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Ito, Shizuoka Pref. Sept. 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Saturday that Japan must abandon its "reconstructing nation" approach to foreign policy if it is to play a bigger role in the Gulf crisis. "We have to change our foreign policy from that of a reconstructing country to that of a nation with responsibilities," Kaifu told a study session for rank-and-file members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP].

"We must have a Heisei reformation in foreign policy," he said referring to the 7th century (Taika-no-Kaishin) Taika reformation, which marked a major change in domestic politics. Heisei is the name of the Japanese imperial era that began in 1989 when Emperor Akihito succeeded his father, the late Emperor Showa.

Kaifu urged the nation to grasp the historic challenge and widely debate Japan's new role in supporting the United Nations peacekeeping efforts. Japan is unprepared to respond to international conflicts because it has thus far depended completely on the Japan-U.S. security treaty to maintain peace and stability, he told the some 1,000 party members assembled from around the nation.

Kaifu said his vision for boosting Japan's involvement in international peacemaking include the dispatch of personnel, though he made clear that he meant civilian and not military personnel. He said work is now under way on a new law that will define a bigger role for Japan in times of international crisis through cooperation with the United Nations.

Kaifu proposed a new United Nations peace cooperation law last week when he announced that Japan will contribute 1 billion dollars to multinational forces in the Persian Gulf as well as aid to the countries hard hit by the Gulf crisis.

Kaifu said he is upbeat on relations with the Soviet Union following Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan this week. Shevarnadze showed "a very slight" change in his stance toward the territorial dispute over a group of small Soviet-held islands off northeastern Hokkaido, Kaifu said. He reiterated his hope that a visit to Japan by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, slated for next April, will be the beginning of a solution to the long-standing dispute. The Soviet Union occupied the islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the small Habomai island group—at the end of World War II.

Kaifu told the meeting that Shevardnadze would be joining a meeting in New York during the United Nations General Assembly, of Asia-Pacific foreign ministers proposed by Japan for later this month. Top party leaders addressing the opening of the two-day study session also called for stepped-up discussion on Japan's response to international conflicts, with some offering concrete suggestions.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, apparently disagreeing with Kaifu, reiterated his view that Japan's Constitution allows the dispatch of Self-Defense Force [SDF] personnel to take part in U.N. operations. Also, he said the nation must make up its mind whether Japan should forfeit the right to use force under all conditions, even if it is receiving no oil from the Persian Gulf. Japan depends on the Gulf for 70 percent of its oil supplies. Under its postwar Constitution, Japan renounces the right to use force to resolve international disputes, and the government is banned by law from deploying the SDF overseas.

Takeo Nishioka, chairman of the LDP's Executive Board, said the international community will not accept Japan's legal restrictions on dispatching the Self-Defense Force overseas as an excuse for not getting involved in international crises. "If we have no law that allows us to make a contribution, then this is a domestic problem," he said. Nishioka urged the nation to shake off the "taboo" on frank discussion of the Constitution, or risk international isolation.

The chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, Mutsuki Kato, called for a new crisis management system to handle emergencies for Japan, in addition to those facing the international community. Japan needs to be able to respond if its oil lifeline is threatened, he said. Kato stressed, however, that he was not advocating remilitarization, nor rejecting the principle that SDF must be under civilian control.

Kaifu, Nakayama Discuss Gulf Contributions

OW0809132990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu and Foreign Minister Nakayama, in a meeting at the prime minister's residence today, agreed that concrete measures concerning additional Japanese contributions toward resolving the Gulf crisis, namely, economic aid to Gulf nations, should be finalized before Kaifu visits the United States at the end of the month.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Kaifu and Foreign Minister Nakayama discussed the request presented to the Japanese Government by U.S. Treasury Secretary Brady yesterday. Mr. Brady asked Japan to contribute more money to the multinational forces and provide Gulf nations with greater economic aid.

Mr. Kaifu and Mr. Nakayama agreed, in their meeting, that the Japanese Government should finalize concrete measures for additional Japanese contributions, focusing on economic aid to Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, and other countries whose economies are adversely affected by the crisis, before the end of this month, when Prime Minister Kaifu is due to leave for a visit to the United States.

Kaifu Explains Gulf Military Ban 10 Sep

OW1009102690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday called for international understanding on Japan's ban on sending militia to support multinational forces stationed in the Persian Gulf. Kaifu said Japan's postwar Constitution bans the use of force to settle international disputes, reflecting the nation's pledge to never repeat its aggression of World War II.

"If we explain this to the world, I believe they will accept our exclusion of military involvement from our array of contributions," said Kaifu. But he indicated that he believes Japan will have to take further action to realize political aspirations, including a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council.

He said he plans to announce the outline of a new law on contributions to U.N. peace efforts within the month.

Japan has claimed it will give 1 billion dollars to assist the multinational forces in the Gulf, and 22 million dollars for refugees fleeing Iraq and Kuwait. But government officials are still compiling financial aid programs for Middle East nations, suffering due to U.N. sanctions imposed on Iraq for its invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

On North Korea, Kaifu said he hoped the recent series of parliamentary missions to Pyongyang will contribute to normalizing relations. Japan and North Korea have never had diplomatic relations since the Korean peninsula was divided about 40 years ago.

Kaifu said that he hoped an upcoming trip to North Korea by senior Liberal Democratic Party leader Shin Kanemaru would also help promote unification of the Korean peninsula. Kaifu said Kanemaru's trip, scheduled for September 24-28, will be useful in obtaining the release of two Japanese seamen detained on spying charges since 1983.

On the Soviet Union, Kaifu said it is important to build stable relations with its neighbor. "I think much of the visit by Soviet President (Mikhail) Gorbachev," he said. Gorbachev is scheduled to visit in April.

Kaifu said the 40-year territorial dispute is the residue of the postwar era, and should be resolved in an international framework. Japan lays claim to four islands off Hokkaido that have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

British Foreign Secretary Hurd Visits Tokyo

Joint Press Statement Issued

OW1009044190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The following is the full text of a Japan-Britain press statement on Gulf crisis:

Joint Press Statement

1. Taro Nakayama, foreign minister of Japan, and Douglas Hurd, foreign and commonwealth secretary of Britain, discussed the problem of the threat to international peace and security posed by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The ministers agreed that Iraq's actions were contrary to all norms of international behavior and clearly contravened the Charter of the United Nations, of which Iraq is a member, as well as established International Law.

2. The ministers called upon Iraq fully to comply with the U.N. Security Council's resolutions on this subject and demanded Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. They reaffirmed their support for the objectives of the international community—to end Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait, to restore the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Kuwait under its legitimate Government, and to deter further aggression by Iraq.

3. The ministers called for the full implementation by the international community of the UN Security Council's economic sanctions in order to secure Iraq's full compliance with UN Security Council resolutions. They expressed support for the international efforts to ensure the strict implementation of these economic measures and to deter further Iraqi aggression, and so to restore peace and security in the Gulf region. They considered it essential for the international community to achieve its objectives, however long or difficult that might prove to be and called on all members of the international community to implement the sanctions fully. They welcomed the contributions already being made toward the international forces deployed to restore peace and stability in the region. They agreed that it was essential for all countries to make the maximum possible contribution to this international effort.

4. The ministers recognized that many countries in the region were facing urgent and serious economic difficulties in conjunction with the application of economic sanctions in accordance with Security Council Resolution 661. They promised to consider what measures could be taken to help the countries affected by sanctions. They also confirmed the importance of continued international efforts in relation to the grave and growing problem of refugees caused by Iraqi aggression.

5. The ministers strongly condemned Iraq's mistreatment of foreign nationals in Kuwait and Iraq as contravening international law and humanitarian requirements. They called on the Iraqi Government to allow the free and rapid departure of all foreign nationals wanting to leave, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 664. The ministers demanded that Iraq cease to interfere with the functioning of the diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and restrain from any action contrary to the status and inviolability of their members.

Meeting of Aid Experts Suggested

OW1009072190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan and Britain on Monday issued a joint statement on the Persian Gulf crisis urging all countries to make "the maximum possible contribution" to international forces deployed in the region. The joint statement followed three hours of talks between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guest House.

The two ministers also called on all members of the international community to fully implement the U.N. Security Council sanctions against Iraq for its invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

They agreed on three principal objectives for the international efforts in the Gulf—ending Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, restoring that country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity under it legitimate government, and deterring further aggression by Iraq, the statement said.

In addition to their statement on the Gulf, Nakayama and Hurd agreed that Japan and Britain should convene a meeting of aid experts in London in the near future to consider bilateral collaboration in extending assistance in the form of "know-how" to the countries of Eastern Europe. Officials said the experts could exchange information and consider concrete proposals.

Nakayama and Hurd agreed that Japanese enterprises in Britain should play host to trainees from Eastern Europe, officials said. They said the decision was taken out of consideration of cost-effectiveness due to geographical proximity and in order to circumvent the language and cultural difficulties that the trainees would encounter if they came instead to Japan.

The two ministers also referred to developments in Eastern and Central Europe in a separate statement on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade talks, saying those developments make it particularly important for Japan and the European Community to keep their markets open.

The statement said, "Trade links will enable these countries to consolidate their economic reforms and increase their prosperity. Moreover, trade links will strengthen political links." Strongly reaffirming their commitment to a successful conclusion of the trade round in December, they said, "We recognize the need for the highest level of political commitment if the necessary difficult decisions are to be made."

Officials said the two sides also agreed to undertake joint efforts in the field of preserving and rehabilitating the environment.

In response to a question from Hurd, Nakayama was quoted as telling him that Japan still considers it premature to extend large-scale financial assistance to the Soviet Union. But he explained Japan's willingness in the meantime to transfer managerial and production expertise to Moscow to facilitate its perestroyka reforms. He noted that Japan recently invited 300 Soviets to come to Japan for that purpose.

Nakayama said Japan hopes Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo next April will prove an occasion for the Soviets to "earnestly tackle" the territorial dispute over Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido.

He referred to the issuance of a joint statement on the Persian Gulf situation last Thursday between himself and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as an "epoch-making" event in the history of the two countries' traditionally cool relations.

Hurd was quoted as appraising the approach of the Japanese Government to the Gulf crisis as "very reasonable."

Officials said the assessment followed Nakayama's explanation that Japan is "exercising maximum efforts" within the framework of its war-renouncing Constitution, while studying the possibility of enacting new legislation to enable it to better cooperate in future U.N. peacekeeping endeavors.

Officials said Nakayama told Hurd that in the 45 years since the end of World War II Japan has never found itself having to deal with such a situation as the present one.

Responding to concerns expressed by Hurd on the future of Hong Kong, officials said Nakayama said the Japanese Government will do its best to ensure the development of Japan's present economic ties with the British colony.

Nakayama and Hurd shared the view that bilateral relations now enjoy "unprecedented good conditions" due to the fact that most bilateral economic disputes have been resolved and because overall ties have deepened and expanded, officials said.

Hurd welcomed the expansion of cultural exchanges and hailed the commencement Monday of UK90, a three-month festival of British arts, in which some 120 events will be held in Japan to promote an understanding of British culture.

Later in the day Hurd agreed in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that it is best to seek a peaceful resolution to the Gulf crisis, Foreign Ministry officials said. Hurd said he was "encouraged" after listening to Kaifu's explanation of Japan's plans to boost aid to poorer Middle East countries, and make other nonmonetary contributions to resolving the crisis, the officials said.

Hurd said Britain is considering increasing its participation in the multinational forces, the officials said.

The two men met for half an hour to discuss bilateral relations, the Gulf crisis, and Eastern Europe. Emerging from the meeting, Hurd told reporters that bilateral relations have "never been better."

Urges Greater Role in Gulf

OW1009092590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd on Monday urged Japan to make a greater contribution to the Gulf crisis, saying Japan is "not playing to the full" its role. Hurd asked the Japanese Government to consider other options, if it did not send troops to join the multinational forces in the Gulf region.

"Because of the past, (Japan is) not playing to the full its role in military, security, and political terms" to justify its economic might, Hurd told a business luncheon hosted by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). Hurd noted Japan had not sent troops to the Gulf region, and must "find an answer" to the question on how to contribute, "if it cannot contribute troops" to the multinational forces.

Japan is thinking about a larger contribution to support the Gulf effort, after calls by the United States. Japan had promised 1 billion dollars assistance to the multinational forces and 22 million dollars for refugees fleeing Iraq and Kuwait.

Hurd and his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama earlier in the day issued a joint statement condemning Iraqi aggression, and demanded Iraq to comply fully with the United Nations Security Council resolutions. These call for immediate Iraqi troop withdrawal and release of foreign hostages detained in Iraq, and urge maximum assistance to the multinational forces.

Hurd stressed the importance of superpower cooperation and the U.N. role in settling international conflicts in the post Cold War period. "Ending of the Cold War may add to unpredictability in the world and dangers...It is actually reasonable now to hope that if the superpowers worked together, there will be greater pressure to solve these problems," Hurd said.

Hurd showed confidence in the U.N. role, saying "the U.N. is beginning to work as its founders intended 45 years ago."

The United States and the Soviet Union held their third summit meeting in less than one year on Sunday in Helsinki. This was the first showing of solidarity in seeking ways to restore peace in an international conflict since World War II.

Hurd said the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Paris in November will discuss creation of a new structure for Pan-European cooperation, arrangements for settling conflicts, and protecting human rights issues. Hurd said the Soviet Union, which is a member of the CSCE, will be assured that there will be no threat of aggression from Europe.

Hurd is on a three-day visit for regular consultations with Japanese leaders. He urged Japan to open their market in line with the world's free trade system, which he said helped Japan tremendously. He particularly urged Japan to provide access for Britain's aerospace industry, remove such trade barriers as leather quotas and the sugar confectionary tariff, and take "brave actions" on agriculture.

Hurd called for joint actions with Japan on continued confidence and support for Hong Kong, which reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, assistance for Eastern Europe, developing nations, and protection of environment, especially tropical forests.

Comments on Helsinki Statement

OW1009111090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd on Monday warned Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn that he will be forced to relinquish Kuwait "one way or another" and said the "military option" is being kept open. Hurd's remarks at a press conference at the British Embassy followed a three-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and a brief call on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Hurd hailed the joint U.S.-Soviet stance on the Persian Gulf crisis at the summit meeting of U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Helsinki, Finland, on Sunday. He said the joint statement issued by the two superpowers will increase international pressure on the Iraqi Government and Saddam Husayn.

"They will notice and he will notice the very important phrase in the Helsinki document about further measures if necessary," Hurd said. "Everybody knows, Saddam Husayn knows, that there is a military option in the background," The British foreign secretary explained.

He said keeping the military option open is a key to the efforts of the international coalition to convince Saddam Husayn and his government "that in one way or another they will have to abandon Kuwait."

"Saddam Husayn has to go and he has to go with his pockets empty," Hurd said. "Time is against him because the pressures against him are building all the time."

Hurd said "no one sensible" would want to exercise the military option, "unless it is absolutely clear that a peaceful option would have not produced the result."

Hurd deflected reporters' suggestions that the British Government, which is now considering a further boost in its military presence in the Gulf region, might be dissatisfied with Japan's relatively restrained response to the crisis. "I think its a good start," he said of Tokyo's pledges of 1 billion dollars in support for the multinational forces, 22 million dollars in evacuee relief assistance, and an as yet unspecified amount of economic aid for Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey.

Asked if the Japanese Government had conveyed it's intention to share more of the financial burden, Hurd said Nakayama "did not add to the positions that the Japanese Government has already taken."

Hurd said that in his talks with Nakayama and Kaifu he urged that Japan keep its contributions "flexible" and constantly review what is needed, "as the quantity of what is needed increases day by day." He said that if Japan's constitutional and legal restraints prevent it from directly dispatching forces to the Gulf region, it should contribute to the military buildup "in other ways" and make a proportionately greater contribution in non-military areas.

As for humanitarian relief for evacauees and aid to those Middle East countries hit hardest by enforcement of economic sanctions against Iraq, Hurd said, "we both need to contribute to a steadily increasing extent."

Asked by a reporter if Japan is assuming the lead in the Gulf effort or is merely being pushed along by its allies, Hurd responded, "I would say she's taking a willing part."

"We shall see in the course of the weeks how the Japanese policy evolves," he said.

Kaifu Praises Superpowers' 'Unshakable Cooperation'

OW1009033690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday welcomed the outcome of the Helsinki superpower summit, saying it showed the "unshakable cooperation" between the United States and the Soviet Union toward settling the Persian Gulf crisis.

Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev "had powerful discussions" and confirmed their resolve to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions, Kaifu told reporters at his official residence. This is welcome for Japan, whose foreign policy makes much of the world body, he said.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement Monday that Japan urges Iraq to accept the will of the international community and to implement UN resolutions. The UN Security Council has so far issued five separate resolutions on the Gulf crisis, one of which calls for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said the concerted U.S.-Soviet response would lead to major pressure toward restoration of peace in the Middle East.

Japan will hasten to compile a substantial plan on economic assistance to countries adversely affected by UN-approved economic sanctions against Iraq, a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Japan hopes that the concerted superpower stance will lead to the release of foreign nationals trapped in Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, the official said.

Following two rounds of talks in Helsinki on Sunday, Bush and Gorbachev issued a joint statement declaring that they are united on implementing the UN Security Council resolutions.

"Our preference is to resolve the crisis peacefully, ... However, we are determined to see this aggression end, and if the current steps fail to end it, we are prepared to consider additional ones consistent with the UN Charter. We must demonstrate beyond any doubt that aggression cannot and will not pay," the statement said.

'High-Powered' Groups To Visit DPRK 24-28 Sep

OW0809064490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 8 KYODO—North Korea has agreed to accept high-powered delegations from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition Japan Socialist Party [JSP] from September 24 to 28, Japanese parliamentarians said here Saturday. Hajime Ishii, acting chairman of the LDP's Foreign Affairs Research Commission, and Wataru Kubo, vice chairman of the JSP, spoke with reporters here on their return from a preparatory visit to Pyongyang.

The LDP mission will be led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, head of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's faction, the ruling party's largest. The JSP group will be headed by party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe. Ishii and Kubo said their delegations had a total of 24 hours of talks with North Korean officials, including Kim Yong-sun, secretary for international affairs of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Japanese side proposed that delegations from the LDP and the JSP comprise 10 members each and fly directly from Japan to North Korea. The missions from the LDP and the JSP are expected to hold both joint and separate talks with the North Korean party and it is likely that a joint communique will be issued when the Japanese missions leave Pyongyang.

Ishii suggested that the problem of two Japanese seamen detained since 1983 will be settled during the delegations' visit, saying he consulted the North Koreans on the issue from a humanitarian viewpoint and was convinced that the problem will be settled at an early stage. A North Korean court convicted Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, skipper and first mate of the Japanese freighter No. 18 Fujisan Maru, of espionage in 1987 and sentenced them to "15 years of reformation through labor." The seamen were arrested in 1983 when their vessel entered a North Korean port. A North Korean soldier had stowed away to Japan aboard the ship on an earlier voyage.

Tokyo and Pyongyang have no diplomatic relations but the JSP, Japan's top opposition party, has maintained close ties with North Korea.

Kanemaru Returns From Eight-Day PRC Visit

OW0509131690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru returned from an eight-day visit to China after heading an 11-member Liberal Democratic Party mission. It was the first visit to China by Kanemaru, who is known for his pro-Taiwan stance.

Kanemaru met Chinese leaders, including Prime Minister Li Peng and President Yang Shangkun.

North Korea

'U.S. Imperialists' Anniversary in South Noted

SK0809105290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Let Us Terminate U.S. Imperialists' Occupation of South Korea and Restore National Sovereignty"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—Dailies here today carry articles on the lapse of 45 years since the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea (September 8, 1945.)

We must not prolong the tragedy of territorial split and national division any longer but put an end to the history of distress and restore the national sovereignty and dignity, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article says, and goes on:

The 45 years of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea are 45 years of disgrace and distress in which a new yoke of colonial slavery has been imposed on the South Korean people following the 36 years of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and 45 years full of crimes in which the tragedies of war and national division have been forced upon our fellow countrymen.

The U.S. imperialists who set foot in South Korea are colonial occupier, not "liberator," and wicked plunderer, not "helper".

The Korean people have not yet achieved reunification for nearly half a century and our nation is undergoing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings due to their occupation of South Korea and "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and other destruction weapons.

It is the unanimous will of all the Koreans in the North, South and overseas to end the national division caused by foreign forces and achieve the reunification of the country.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says the Korean nation will wage a more vigorous struggle to terminate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea so as to accomplish the cause of national reunification at an earlier date.

Political Parties, Students Create Committee

SK1009100990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—A joint measure committee against group assaults on prisoners of conscience was inaugurated in Seoul on August 30, according to a report.

It was formed by 17 political parties and dissident organizations including the coalition of national democratic movement [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], the National Teachers' Union, the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Democratic Party.

Expressing deep concern over ever harsher violation of human rights of prisoners of conscience at prisons in all parts of South Korea, they organized this committee to prevent such cases.

South Student Leader's News Conference Reported

SK1009070690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Song Kapsok, chairman of the National Council of [University] Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) of South Korea, who is now sought by police called a press conference at Pusan University on September 8 with the attendance of student representatives from six regions including Taegu and South Cholla Province, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He said the goal of the student movement in the second term is to check the plot of the "Democratic Liberal

Party" (DLP) for "constitutional amendment for parliamentary cabinet system" aimed at a long-term office of the "DLP".

He urged the dissolution of the one-party National Assembly of the "DLP" from which the opposition forces withdrew and the integration of the democratic forces nationwide.

He announced that rallies of the one million students will be held at campus throughout South Korea on September 20 to thwart the "DLP's" scheme for a long-term office and rallies will take place on the 22nd simultaneously in all parts of South Korea under the sponsorship of the association for people's basic rights to frustrate the DLP's one-party dictatorship.

Paper Calls for Destruction of Concrete Wall

SK1009102190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—If the South Korean authorities have real intention to overcome distrust and confrontation between the North and South, promote trust and reconciliation and reunify the country, they should accept without delay our proposal for pulling down concrete wall as early as possible and materialising free travel and full-scale opening, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a by-lined article entitled "Let Us Pull Down Concrete Wall and Realize Free Travel and Full-Scale Opening" the paper points out:

It is impossible to achieve free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South as well as national reconciliation and unity and step forward on the road to reunification without tearing down concrete wall, a symbol of national division and North-South confrontation.

There is no justification for keeping the concrete wall, a symbol of division, at a time when louder voices calling for free travel and complete opening are ringing out from among fellow countrymen in the North and the South and abroad and negotiations between the North and the South for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are under way.

It is an inevitable historical process that the wall of division is destroyed and the divided country is reunified into one.

Since both the United States and the South Korean authorities welcomed the opening of the wall of division in other country, there is no reason why the concrete wall in the area south of the military demarcation line should not be destroyed.

The concrete wall, a symbol of division and confrontation, must be destroyed and free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South be realised in step with the trend of the times towards detente and reconciliation.

Yon Hyong-muk Urges U.S. Withdraw From ROK

SK0809110990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—The sooner the U.S. Armed Forces are withdrwan from South Korea, the further it will promote the reunification of Korea. Should the United States find it hard to completely withdraw its forces from South Korea at a time, it may phase them out of there. So said Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, in his report at a grand national meeting marking the 42nd founding anniversary of the DPRK held here this afternoon.

Out of a sincere desire to settle the reunification question of Korea in a peaceful way we proposed to drastically reduce the armed forces in the North and the South, he said, and went on: Now that foreign troop pullout has become a trend of the times worldwide there can be no excuse for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea.

The South Korean authorities must give up their foolish argument denying the existence of the concrete wall, make a bold decision to pull it down, abolish the "National Security Law," an anti-reunification evil law which incriminates travel, contact, exchange and cooperation between the North and the South and harshly punishes those involved in them and release all the patriotic democrats and students including messengers of reunification.

He denounced the South Korean authorities for trying hard to succeed in their "unilateral U.N. membership," while peddling the reunification question abroad even at the moment when the North-South High-Level Talks has already begun.

If the North and the South are to join the U.N. before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member favouring reunification, he stressed, adding:

Since the South side agreed to discussing the question of U.N. membership as a separate issue at contacts between delegates in the future as proposed by us at the first North-South High-Level Talks, both sides meet each other and settle this issue in favor of the cause of our national reunification.

Paper Criticizes U.S. Military Policy in Gulf

SK1009061090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0544 GMT 10 Sep 90

["Unsatiated Aggressive Ambition"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. secretary of state recently blared that the U.S. forces should remain in the Middle East even after the Gulf crisis came to an end, and a "NATO-style Mideast security organization" should be formed and maintained in future.

Hitting out at this jargon, NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today brands it as a disclosure of the U.S. authorities' plan to keep their aggression forces in the Middle East on a permanent basis and knock into shape a new aggressive military alliance in this region.

The news analyst says:

The talk that the U.S. forces should not withdraw but keep its huge armed forces in the Middle East even after the "crisis has been defused" reveals the U.S. imperialists' long-cherished, unsatiated greed for the region. Their purpose is to perpetuate their military occupation of the Gulf, have free access to the oil resources in the region and plunder it unhindered.

This is, indeed, downright robbery.

In trying to frame up a NATO-style military organization in the Middle East the United States seeks an insidious aim to make a new military aggressive body in the region and use it against the cause of the people there for independence and progress and, at the same time, to carry into practice its plan to form an aggressive military alliance linking the European and Asian continents, a plan which it has long elaborated since CENTO [Central Treaty Organization] and SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization] collapsed.

This is a heinous challenge to the world's progressive and peaceloving people including those in the Middle East countries and it is contrary to the trend of the present times toward detente, disarmament, foreign troop pullout and dismantlement of foreign military bases.

KCNA Reports Message

SK0909084490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—A message of greetings came today to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Comrade M. Gorbachev, president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message says:

The Soviet Union will in the future, too, strengthen the good relations between our two countries in the interests of our two peoples and peace in Korea and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

I wish you and all the Korean people success in the work for the development of the economic, cultural and social domains and a peaceful reunification of their country and nation.

Kim Il-song Receives Message From Gorbachev

SK0909105290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the USSR and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message is as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, and president of the DPRK:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a national festival day of the Korean people, I extend congratulations and most excellent blessings [kajang hullyunghan chukwon] to you and to all people of the DPRK.

The Soviet Union will in the future, too, strengthen the good relations between our two countries in the interests of our two peoples and peace in Korea and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole.

I wish you and all the Korean people success in the work for the development of the economic, cultural and social domains and a peaceful reunification of their country and people.

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev
9 September 1990
The Kremlin, Moscow

Reportage on Visit by Thai Lawmaker, Delegation

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK0909085490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Thai parliamentary delegation headed by Bunchana Athakon, second deputy speaker of the upper house.

Present on the occasion were Chairman Yang Hyong-sop and Vice-Chairman Paek In-chun of the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu.

The head of the delegation warmly greeted the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He received a gift from the guests.

Meets With Vice Premier Kim

SK1009054690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon met and had a friendly talk with the Thai parliamentary delegation headed by Bunchana Athakon, second deputy speaker of the upper house, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 9.

Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun was on hand.

Daily Marks Anniversary of Relations With Cuba

SK1009101190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The Cuban paper GRANMA September 2 carried an article titled "Cuba and the DPRK, Against the Common Enemy" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Over the past three decades since the opening of diplomatic relations Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have reached a complete identity of views in the struggle for socialist construction and maintained close solidarity, the paper said, and continued:

Though the two peoples are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked together for freedom, sovereignty and socialism and they are holding in high esteem as their leaders Comrade Fidel Castro and Comrade Kim Il-song who are struggling against the U.S. forces' occupation of the south of Korea where the national dignity is trampled down and Guantanamo [sentence as received].

Comrade Fidel Castro and Comrade Kim Il-song are leaders of the Third World who guide the revolutionary struggle of the people and defend freedom, sovereignty and internationalism. The relations between the two countries were brought onto the highest level with Comrade Fidel Castro's visit to the DPRK in 1986 as an occasion.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the DPRK was signed at that time.

"In case the imperialists and their stooges threaten or invade a party, the high-level contracting parties, considering it to be a threat to or invasion of the other party, shall give every possible support and aid to it."

This is an expression of the unswerving will of the two socialist countries and non-aligned nations to contribute to the expansion and development of the bilateral relations and the joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Yon Hyong-muk Addresses Anniversary Meeting

SK0809114590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—A national meeting commemorating the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held with a large attendance today at the February 8 House of Culture.

Placed on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the DPRK.

Present at the meeting were O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yon Hyong-muk and other party and government senior officials and working people of various strata in the capital city.

Also present were the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan visiting the homeland to celebrate the 42nd founding anniversary of the DPRK, and different delegations and members of visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Korea and foreign visitors were present on invitation.

Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of the line of building a people's power indicated by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the rich experience gained in the course of its implementation, founded in right time the people's power and successfully enforced democratic reforms in the northern half of Korea after the liberation, and then proclaimed to the world the founding of the DPRK on September 9, 1948.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The foundation of the DPRK was a great, historic event in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people."

The DPRK foundation was a brilliant realisation of the long cherished desire of our people to build a genuine state sovereignty of the workers and farmers and a grand birth of Korea of chuche.

With the founding of the Republic, our people have become a full-fledged master of a powerful and dignified, independent and sovereign state that no one dare provoke, from a nation that had been subjected to all manner of maltreatment and humiliation, deprived of the country by foreign imperialists. And they have become possessed of a powerful weapon to carry through the cause of socialism and communism in Korea, responsible for their own destiny.

Our Republic has achieved a brilliant victory by vigorously advancing along the road of socialism in the flow of the complicated history in which the destiny of the revolution was at stake, because it has strictly applied the chuche idea to all domains, taking it as a steadfast guideline in the state activities.

With the independent line of our party and the government of our Republic having been implemented successfully and the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, powerfully promoted our country has turned into an independent socialist country in which chuche has been established, a country in which a most solid political stability has been achieved and life is animated in all spheres. And a brighter prospect has opened up for our revolution.

Referring to the reunification question, the reporter said our party and the government of our Republic that have made consistent and sincere efforts to settle the reunification question of the country in a peaceful way put forward a new five-point policy of national reunification, an epochal disarmament proposal and other reasonable proposals this year for easing the tension and opening a favourable phase for a peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, and are now actively struggling for their materialisation.

The primary question arising in achieving the country's reunification in a peaceful way at present is to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and guarantee peace, he said. Peace on the Korean peninsula, he added, must be practically guaranteed by the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the withdrawal of foreign troops, and military cuts by the North and the South.

The basic condition for settling the reunification question of our country in a peaceful way is to pull down the barrier of division and realise free travel and complete opening between the North and the South.

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in North-South contact, travel and exchange, they must take a drastic measure to pull down the concrete wall, giving up such foolish attempt as denying the existence of the wall.

At the same time, they must scrap the "National Security Law", an anti-reunification law, that criminalizes travel, contact, exchange and cooperation between the North and the South.

They must also release all the patriotic and democratic figures and students including the envoys of reunification who were arrested on charges of violation of the "National Security Law" after they visited the Northern half of the country.

Korea's UN membership problem is a matter pertaining to the Korean nation's right to self-determination. So, it should be solved on the basis of a nationwide agreement, an agreement of the North and the South.

If the North and the South are to join the United Nations before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not enter it separately but share one seat in favor of the reunification cause.

Since the South side, at the first North-South high-level talks, agreed to discuss the UN membership problem separately at a contact of delegates in the future responding to our proposal, the sides should meet and discuss this problem in favor of the country's reunification cause.

The shortest cut to the solution of the Korean reunification question is to carry into practice the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, a proposal representing the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—agreed upon by the North and the South and solemnly proclaimed worldwide.

Conscious of the noble mission and duty we have assumed to the times and the nation, we will continue exerting sincere efforts to see that the North-South high-level talks that made a good start make a substantial contribution in the future to the easing of the acute political and military confrontation created on the Korean peninsula and to the creation of favourable preconditions for national reunification.

Touching upon the foreign policy of the DPRK Government, the reporter said independence, peace and friendship are the basic idea of the DPRK Government's foreign policy.

He further said:

The government of our republic will struggle to smash the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and fully support and encourage world people in their anti-war, anti-nuke, peace movement.

The government of our Republic that has always set great store by friendship and solidarity with the world progressive people who advocate independence and love peace will strengthen unity and solidarity with other socialist countries in the spirit of the socialist principle and comradely cooperation, closely unite with the people of the non-aligned countries and all the peaceloving forces across the world and strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with them.

Though they are bluffing in their desperate efforts, the imperialists can never block the onward movement of history and the people's cause of making the whole world independent will steadily develop.

Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech.

Choe Kwang Speaks at Kim Hyok Memorial Service

SK0809044290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Address by Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army (KPA) at a memorial service to mark the 60th anniversary of death of Comrade Kim Hyok held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 25 August—live]

[Text] Comrades, a long time has passed since the young communists in our country formed the first rank for the sacred chuche revolutionary cause, following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, and began to traverse the arduous initial path of the Korean revolution under the banner of independence.

The revolution has advanced far during the long period of 60 years. However, our people always recall with great pride and deep emotion the glorious days when the Korean revolution was pioneered, and deeply cherish in our hearts the brilliant struggle and exploits of the young communists who dedicated their precious youth to the revolutionary cause during the arduous time.

Today we mark the 60th anniversary of death of Comrade Kim Hyok, a genuine young communist, revolutionary poet, and anti-Japanese fighter who added luster to the Korean revolution at its dawn with his unfailing loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devoted service to the revolutionary cause. We recall his noble revolutionary career with reverence.

Comrade Kim Hyok was born into a peasant family in North Pyongan Province on 11 October 1907. He grew up during the period of great national suffering, when the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied our country and strengthened their unprecedented tyranny and brigandish plunder.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who had to endure enormous suffering under the cruel Japanese imperialists' colonial rule from his childhood, keenly experienced the sorrow and pain of the people who had lost their nation and began to cherish class awareness and anti-Japanese patriotism as he grew older. Through life's experiences, he realized that freeing oneself from the misfortune of the colonized people is the only way for survival and made a resolute decision to fight against the Japanese imperialists. He traveled to various places at home and abroad to find a true way of struggle, but wandered about in vain because there was no correct guidance of an outstanding leader to him.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who underwent various vicissitudes while experiencing disappointment and pain, finally embarked on a correct path when he joined the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks, following the guidance of the great Comrade Kim Il-song. From that time on, his true life began.

Enjoying the special trust of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Hyok became a member of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU], and worked as a core member of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Young Communist League of Korea. He became a member of the first organization of the glorious party, chief editor of the revolutionary publication BOLSHEVIK and a commanding officer of the Korean Revolutionary Army [KRA], a political and paramilitary organization of the Korean communists.

Comrade Kim Hyok attended the historic Chialun conference and learned about the chuche-oriented revolutionary line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He carried out energetic activities to implement the line in the Haenbin area. He heroically fought against the enemy with whom he unexpectedly came across and died a heroic death as a brilliant communist revolutionary on 25 August 1930.

The period of struggle carried out by Comrade Kim Hyok under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a short time of only a few years. However, his noble revolutionary life is a brilliant paragon showing how the revolutionary fighters should uphold their leader and how they should live and fight for the fatherland and revolution.

Comrade Kim Hyok was a true communist revolutionary who upheld the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the leader of the revolution by cherishing a thoroughgoing revolutionary outlook on the leader at the dawn of the Korean revolution, thus dedicating boundless loyalty.

During the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule when the misfortune of the national ruin was heavily cast, Comrade Kim Hyok, embarking on the path of national recovery with burning patriotic zeal, came to deeply cherish in his heart the true outlook on and position toward the leader of the revolution through experiences in various vicissitudes in life and in the course of struggle.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who had a strong patriotism, a sense of justice, and a lofty anti-Japanese awareness, researched the history of [word indistinct] during his school days and wandered about in search of men of foresight. In this course, he met a number of movement activists of various types. However, he was unable to find a clear way for national liberation anywhere.

He was greatly disillusioned by bigoted nationalists who merely engaged in empty talk and theories, ignoring the destiny of the nation and the people and who habitually engaged in factional strife, and by bogus Marxists. He came to keenly realize that to rescue the ruined fatherland and the people who were trampled underfoot, he had to uphold the leader of the revolution—the outstanding leader with a prominent ideology, wisdom, and strategy—who could correctly lead this great cause.

Upon hearing a report that the great Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the van of the cause for national liberation, reflecting the desire of the time and aspirations of the people, and was pioneering the future of the Korean revolution, the heart of Comrade Kim Hyok, who was anxiously looking forward to the appearance of an outstanding leader, was filled with boundless joy and revolutionary zeal.

Searching for a new revolutionary path—which was entirely different from the road along which previous movement activists traversed—the great Comrade Kim Il-song declared a new start for the Korean revolution, which advanced under the banner of independence with the formation of the DIU, and energetically carried out the revolutionary movement in the Jilin area. His fame instantly moved and impressed all sensible people and was widely known at home and abroad.

Hearing about this great national event, which shined as the dawn for national revival in the 3,000-ri long land of the nation, a great number of passionate Korean youth at home and abroad, including Manchuria, the coastal province, and Japan, rushed to Jilin, where the great Comrade Kim Il-song was, in order to uphold him; Comrade Kim Hyok was one of the young fighters who joined this first glorious rank.

Warmly greeting Comrade Kim Hyok, who came with faith and the will to pursue the same objectives on the revolutionary road while going through various difficulties, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received him as a revolutionary comrade-in-arms who would share the same destiny and would fight with him forever.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who enthusiastically looked forward to meeting an outstanding leader, met with the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and worked by upholding his leadership. In this course, he keenly realized the greatness of the leader and his heart was filled with a sense of boundless happiness in upholding the great leader.

Comrade Kim Hyok, deeply fascinated by the great traits of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song—who had rare ideological and theoretical knowledge, even in his young days when he was under the age of 20, outstanding leadership, a boundlessly broad mind, and lofty comradeship—renewed his invariable pledge of loyalty and determination to follow only Comrade Kim Il-song by dedicating all of his heart and body.

At a time when there was no unified land or sovereignty and no one knew when the revolution would be victorious, Comrade Kim Hyok upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and leadership, and totally entrusted the great Comrade Kim Il-song with his destiny. Comrade Kim Hyok's thoroughgoing position was the expression of revolutionary faith that came from the heart of a communist and was a demonstration of the lofty will of a sincere revolutionary fighter who followed the leader of the revolution with an unstained, pure conscience and sense of honor, free from desire for fame and egoism.

Comrade Kim Hyok firmly believed that only Comrade Kim Il-song could rescue the destiny of the fatherland and people and lead them and that without him, the revolution could not be carried out and the people could not survive. Thus, he highly upheld the leadership of the respected leader. Comrade Kim Hyok assumed, as the most sacred duty assigned by the times and history, the work of making his revolutionary comrades and all of the people uphold with one accord Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, whom the Korean people greeted for the first time in their history. Comrade Kim Hyok devoted his ardent passion and efforts to this work.

While carrying out activities in many rural areas, Comrade Kim Hyok mingled with a broad range of the masses, youth and students and stressed that they should firmly unite with Comrade Kim Il-song as the center and that only when they uphold Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, would the bright future of our people unfold. He energetically explained and propagandized the greatness of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and our people's happiness and honor in upholding him as the leader of the Korean revolution.

The absolute loyalty of Comrade Kim Hyok in following the great Comrade Kim Il-song to the end by upholding him as the leader of the Korean revolution was clearly expressed in the fact that he created and spread the immortal revolutionary song, The Star of Korea.

The young communists—who were lost, unable to find the road of struggle to regain the divested country and to pool their strength because there was no center of unity—warmly greeted the great star of guidance that elucidated and led the new era of the Korean revolution, by holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and decided, in the name of their organization, to call the leader Comrade Hanbyol. At that time the heart of Comrade Kim Hyok was filled with great emotion.

The 20 million compatriots' deep emotion and joy of having greeted the long-awaited great star of national rebirth vigorously whirled in the heart of Comrade Kim Hyok, whose adoration of the leader of the revolution was very ardent. Comrade Kim Hyok, who was an ardent revolutionary poet, wrote the revolutionary anthem The Star of Korea, reflecting the young communists' collective emotion and the burning minds of the entire nation.

The revolutionary anthem that Comrade Kim Hyok created, devoting his all, reads: A new star rises high in the night sky of Korea and brilliantly shines upon the mountains and rivers of the vast land of Korea. Day has broken on the land of Korea, which has been trampled underfoot. Our compatriots of 20 million are looking at the new star.

Every word of the revolutionary anthem and every melody of the anthem not only overflowed with our people's infinite joy and bright hope of having greeted the great leader who would save the fatherland and the nation from being trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists, but also reflected our people's burning pledge to uphold and follow the brilliant star of guidance and to bring about the dawn of Korea at any cost.

At that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, realizing that Comrade Kim Hyok was going to write the song, The Star of Korea, tried to persuade him not to write it. However, Comrade Kim Hyok, as well as other young fellow communists, wrote this song out of their firm faith and popularized it among the masses.

What Comrade Kim Hyok said when he popularized the revolutionary anthem, The Star of Korea, among young communists and members of the revolutionary organizations one evening in late October 1928 at a rice mill in Jilin still moves our hearts today. At that time, Comrade Kim Hyok said: Comrades, now we will learn the song, The Star of Korea. This song is not a song written by a famous poet or musician, but a song written by us, devoting all our energies. Therefore, I know there are many deficiencies in the content of the song. However, this song reflects the joy and pride of our young communists who have greeted our leader Comrade Hanbyol as the star of guidance of the Korean revolution. Let us all sing the song that has brought joy and glory to our compatriots who were wandering around under the dark night sky, shedding tears.

The sound of the song sung by young communists and members of the revolutionary organizations accompanied by the warm-hearted and passionate sound of Comrade Kim Hyok's flute continued until dawn, and the melody of the song echoed everywhere young vanguard fighters sowed the seed of the revolution.

The revolutionary anthem, The Star of Korea, was the song that reflected our nation's infinite joy of greeting the great leader for the first time in its long history. It was also our people's first hymn of loyalty containing their strong will and determination to uphold Comrade Hanbyol as the leader of the revolution forever.

Comrade Kim Hyok, by creating the people-oriented song in the dark and gloomy period during in which the land of Korea was submerged, not only sang high before the nation that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the only leader of the Korean revolution who would save and lead the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, but also saw to it that all Korean people held the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great star of guidance of the nation and as the great sun of the nation. Indeed, such achievements by Comrade Kim Hyok have been recorded in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle as an immortal chapter.

Comrade Kim Hyok, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was a faithful revolutionary fighter who tenaciously defended and protected the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines and safeguarded the leader of the revolution at the risk of his own life.

As for the time when the young communists, including Comrade Kim Hyok, traversed the initial road of the revolution, it was the period when various ideological trends and tendencies, including national reformism, flunkeyism, and doctrinism, were flooded in in a disorderly manner.

The bigoted nationalists, factionalists, and flunkeyists put forward various preposterous ideas and assertions and triggered ideological confusion. At that time, it was essential for the destiny of the Korean revolution to tenaciously defend, protect, and implement the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was pioneering the new revolutionary road. This was difficult and important work, which could be accomplished only if one had a firm ideological outlook, unyielding will, and a lofty sense of dedication and sacrifice.

Based on his firm faith and experience, Comrade Kim Hyok firmly believed that only the revolutionary road elucidated by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song was the just road that enabled one to pioneer the national destiny and faithfully upheld only the leader's ideas and lines even under difficult conditions and in the arduous course. Thus, he brilliantly fulfilled the mission of a vanguard fighter, assisting the leader's cause during the period of pioneering the revolution.

The energetic activities carried out by Comrade Kim Hyok in South Manchuria show how devotedly he struggled to safeguard and implement the great leader's revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines.

It is a story about an event that took place when Comrade Kim Hyok was active in (Gousanjiu) in Liaoyang district. Prompted by the energetic activities of young communists under the great leader's wise leadership, the spirit to follow progressive ideologies was enhanced among a broad range of the youth and the consciousness and organizational work of the masses became more active with each passing day. Embarrassed by this, the nationalists, factionalists, and flunkeyists viciously slandered and defamed the revolutionary organizations and young communists and attempted to disrupt the implementation of the lines and policies put forward by the leader.

Comrade Kim Hyok firmly believed that with the rascals' maneuvers left intact, he could neither safeguard the great leader's ideas and lines nor protect the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on the leader's ideas. Comrade Kim Hyok, together with Comrades Cha Kwang-su and Choe Chang-kol, stood firmly ready to sacrifice his own life and tenaciously struggled against the rascals in sharp confrontation with them.

Even in a bloodthirsty atmosphere in which they could encounter any mishap at any place due to the rascals' mean act, they visited various chapters of the Anti-Imperialism Youth Union day and night, braving dangers, and energetically explained and propagandized the lines and policies advanced by the great leader. They persuaded the youth and raised their consciousness and defended the revolutionary organizations to the end. Thus, they crushed the maneuvers of the nationalists, factionalists, and flunkeyists.

In the dawning of our revolution, young communist Comrade Kim Hyok maintained and adhered to the great leader's revolutionary idea and line. He devoted himself to the struggle to thoroughly carry them out and exploited the path to independently develop the Korean revolution. By so doing, he positively contributed to paving the way for the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

In addition, he early on greatly contributed to guaranteeing the singleness of ideology and leadership within our revolutionary ranks and to making it possible to achieve the unity and solidarity of the ranks on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The resolute revolutionary stand and noble loyalty of Comrade Kim Hyok, who firmly took the revolutionary faith of communists anywhere at anytime and who single-heartedly and strongly upheld the idea and cause of the leader, also were highly displayed in his struggle to defend the personal security of the great leader by using his whole body as a shield.

At that time when the revolution's armed forces responsible for protecting the leader were not organized and revolutionary organizations were in the young stage, the personal security of the great leader was always threatened as he went around day and night to various places in the cities and rural villages to launch a revolutionary struggle, even under the enemy's tight watches and assaults and the constant wile machinations of nationalists and factional elements. Under these circumstances, protecting the great leader's personal security was not only a job that required a particular sense of responsibility and sacrifice, but it was the grave duty of guaranteeing the future of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who was deeply aware that upholding and defending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a young communist's greatest and most sacred duty before the fatherland and the revolution, thought of concentrating all works on upholding and defending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as his iron-bound principle of activities. And, by his own devoted struggle, he showed a brilliant example.

In Autumn, 1929, leading wretches of the People's Department [nationalist allied organizations operating around North-East China—FBIS] held a meeting in Chongchong of South Manchuria at Wangchongmun in Honghyong Prefecture to seize the leadership of the youth movement. It was then that the great leader made up his mind to participate in the meeting and left for Wangchongmun. Comrade Kim Hyok who left with with young communists, including Cha Kwang-su, to protect the respected and beloved leader, bravely faced all kinds of danger in this nationalist hotbed in which high-handed terrors were recklessly committed against youths. And, he reliably protected the leader.

Young communists, including Comrade Kim Hyok, always thought first of the personal security of Comrade Hanbyol and organized and managed all tasks. When the great leader published pamphlets revealing the crimes of the leading wretches of the People's Department, the young communists did not distribute the pamphlets at the site where the leader was staying. Instead, they distributed the pamphlets far from where the leader was staying and held a large-scale rally to denounce the crimes of the wretches. By so doing, they protected the leader against personal danger.

With the confidence that the good health of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a mission of our revolution, young communists, including Comrade Kim Hyok, were willing to risk their youth and lives to uphold and defend the leader. Because of such sacrifice and noble loyalty, the Korean revolution has advanced constantly along the road toward victory for about 60 years ranging from the pioneering era to today, always upholding the great leader at the van under the unitary leadership of the leader.

This is an immortal noble achievement made by young communists before history. Comrade Kim Hyok, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, had strong will and resolute and unyielding revolutionary spirit in the face of any ordeal; maintained the noblest fidelity toward the leader; and unchangedly adhered to his principles of the revolution. Therefore, he was a communist revolutionary fighter who heroically fought for the cause of the fatherland liberation to the last moment of his life.

The dawning of our revolution, which hewed a new road to revolution, on which nobody had ever been before, was accompanied by unprecedented arduous and hard struggles. Young communists, including Comrade Kim Hyok, however, braved all ordeals and difficulties with their strong revolutionary will and loyally carried out revolutionary missions to the end. Even though they were driven into the worst adverse situation, they turned out as one with fidelity toward the leader, thus displaying an immortal bravery.

In January, 1930, Comrade Kim Hyok was faced with a serious disease in the course of devoting his heart and soul to carrying out revolutionary missions. Members of a revolutionary organization advised him to rest at least during the winter to cure his disease.

Nonetheless, Comrade Kim Hyok said: I cannot not take a rest because I am sick. I should receive a new mission from Comrade Hanbyol, even though I would fall down. If I lie here, my life is as good as death. The life of our revolutionaries lies in struggle to carry out the line and policy given by Comrade Hanbyol. Lives and results of revolutionaries cannot exist apart from the struggle to carry out the line and policy.

Despite the fact that he had to stagger through a snowstorm, Comrade Kim Hyok resolutely left for Jilin where the great leader stayed. Comrade Kim Hyok thought: If my body falls down and no longer carries out the revolution, I cannot for the life of me leave the great Comrade Hanbyol.

A fighter's fidelity was unyieldingly cherished in Comrade Kim Hyok's heart. His strong fidelity was that even though he could throw away everything in the world, he could not give up a pledge taken before the leader.

Because of these characteristics, in the summer of 1930, when Comrade Kim Hyok was assigned the honorable task of working as the chief editor to publish the great leader's revolutionary work "Bolshevik," he brilliantly carried out this work with wisdom and energy.

Under a situation in which enemies were on the rampage, the work of publishing and disseminating revolutionary publications was not easy. At times, he had to walk hundreds of miles in the night to get paper and a mimeograph. Sometimes, he had to publish pamphlets in a dewy without lamp to avoid the enemy's watch. The work of disseminating publications in streets and villages, where enemies were on the rampage, was more difficult.

Comrade Kim Hyok, however, never decreased the publications' circulation in the face of difficult circumstances and never delayed the publishing date. He never delayed even a day, sending publications to revolutionary organizations through every possible means. He sometimes personally carried and disseminated publications to evade the enemy's vigilance.

Comrade Kim Hyok did not take issue with the task given by the leader. He devoted himself to struggle to carry out the task to the end, through his own efforts and under any difficult conditions. Comrade Kim Hyok, who sincerely made efforts to learn and carry out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work method, always went down to the masses and shared room and board with them. He helped them in agricultural work, inspired the masses with revolutionary songs and poems, and set the example of carrying out arising revolutionary tasks by inspiring the masses.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Hyok, who grew to a revolutionary amid great belief and careful teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thought that nothing is more glorious than devoting oneself to fighting for Comrade Hanbyol, leader of our revolution. And, he firmly believed that even death is a glory in the course of carrying out the task given by Comrade Hanbyol. Thus, he launched a brave struggle by readily risking his youth, love, life, and everything.

In August, 1930, when Comrade Kim Hyok was assigned an important revolutionary task, he went to Harbin. Approaching the masses from all walks of life, including the working class, youths, and students, he positively explained and propagandized the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and policy which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward in the Chialun Conference. On the other hand, he indoctrinated youths and expanded organizations. In addition, he vigorously promoted the preparatory works to carry out the party organization and to secure weapons.

Even though enemy suppression was getting more unscrupulous with each passing day, Comrade Kim Hyok displayed indestructible fighting spirit and great sacrifice. In addition, he positively conducted his activities so as to carry out the revolutionary tasks given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Once, Comrade Kim Hyok was caught napping in Harbin Street by the enemy. The wretches foolishly tried to dissuade him from carrying out the revolution. Comrade Kim Hyok, however, exchanged gun fire with the enemy and fought against the enemy like the phoenix.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who shot his last bullet at the wretches' hearts, resolved to face a heroic death, determined that he would never be arrested by the enemy as one of the revolutionaries. He then vigorously appealed to the crowds gathering at the gun battle to uphold Comrade Hanbyol, shouting that a victory surely was in store for the Korean revolution. And, he resolutely threw himself from the third story of a building.

Comrade Kim Hyok, who composed the first "revolutionary song" and the "Korean star" and upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, never changed his mind about the revolution. He was firmly convinced that the trampled Korea surely would meet victory. Thus, he firmly adhered to the revolutionary principles to the last moment of his life and fought bravely. In addition, he led the people to cherish deep in their hearts the indestructible spirit of communist revolutionaries.

The life of Comrade Kim Hyok, born like a flower at the dawning of our revolution and died at the young age of 23, was too short. However, even in such an arduous era when it was difficult to foretell the success of the revolution, he demanded no glory or reward. Proceeding only from his firm confidence and revolutionary fidelity, he devoted his beautiful youth and valuable life to the backbreaking work of paving the first path of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause, while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity, as the sun of the nation, and as the leader of the revolution. Thus, his life shines for good in the hearts of our people generation after generation.

Because of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and because of the burning loyalty of young communists, including Comrade Kim Hyok, toward the revolution and the leader, our people have been proud and glorious people. They had a revolutionary song, first in the history of the communist revolution, a song which contained our people's desire to uphold their leader and follow him to the end, at a time when the leader conducted his revolutionary activities.

The "revolutionary song" and "Korean star" were sung as the only songs of hope among young communists and our people under the most arduous era of the Japanese imperialist rule. Today, they have been ringing out throughout the country as a song of confidence, that is, a song of the ardent confidence of our people who have vigorously marched to accomplish the chuche-oriented cause under the leadership of the party, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As were young communists in the past, while singing the immortal "revolutionary song," that is, a song of loyalty, we should be infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to our party. In addition, we should more vigorously accelerate the historic cause of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

Comrades! The advance of the Korean revolution, hewed by the young Korean communists under the banner of independence, has been linked to our people's grand forward movement of the 1990's. It has constantly traversed along a victorious road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, we are faced with the honorable task of vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction, of reaching a new high peak of socialism, and of comprehensively displaying the superiority of our country's socialism.

We should be deeply conscious of the grave missions assigned the Korean revolutionaries who are stepping into the last years of the 20th Century. In addition, we should fight more unyieldingly to complete the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause, learning from the noble example of young communists who loyally and single-heartedly devoted themselves to upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the era of pioneering our revolution.

All party members and the working people should positively learn from the infinite loyalty to the leader, endless sacrifice to the revolutionary cause, and strong will and unyielding fighting spirit in the face of difficulties, which were displayed by young communists, including Comrade Kim Hyok and Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who who have set for our party a brilliant models of a communist revolutionary. By so doing, all party members and the working people should be genuine communist revolutionary fighters.

We should firmly adhere to the lineage of our revolution generation after generation, by brilliantly inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by thoroughly carrying out the traditions in all fields, including the revolution and construction. In addition, we should further consolidate revolutionary solidarity and the political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks as firmly as a rock, by strengthening the single-hearted unity among the leader, the party, and the masses.

We should strengthen the people's regime and constantly enhance its roles and functions. In addition, firmly adhering to our party's general line of vigorously carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural, we should resolutely advance the revolution and construction along the only road elucidated by our leader and our party.

Upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and the decisions of the 17th plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee, all party members and the working people should constantly launch the movement to create a new speed of the 1990's, thus effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction. By so doing, they should constantly consolidate and develop the socialist system of our times and further display the superiority of our country's socialism.

Whatever difficulties and ordeals may arise, we should resolutely carry through the tenors of arduous history, under the banner of independence and chuche, which early young communists had upheld since the Down-With-Imperialism Union began and which all generations of the Korean revolution always upheld in their long, drawn-out, and difficult struggle. We should victoriously pioneer the road to socialism.

Victory and glory always will be in store for our people who have been advancing along a single road to socialism, full of confidence in their cause and optimistic toward the future, with the correct guiding idea under the leadership of the great leader and the great party.

Let us all rally around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously fight for the complete victory of socialism, for expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and for completing the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

Correction to Yon Hyong-muk's Keynote Speech

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The following correction pertains to the itme headlined "Yon Hyong-muk's Keynote Speech," published in the 6 September East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 14:

Column two, paragraph 4a, second sentence, make read: ...reduce its troops to 300,000 men, in the second stage to 200,000 men, and... (changing words "by" to "to")

South Korea

Reaction to N-S High-Level Talks Continues

Government Spokesman Comments

SK0709131490 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Press statement by Hong Song-chol, minister of the National Unification Board and spokesman for the ROK delegation to the ROK-DPRK high-level talks, upon conclusion of the first round of the talks; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] The first round of the South-North High-Level Talks was held in Seoul on 5 and 6 September.

Concluding this meeting, we consider the talks to be very meaningful, as it has been noted time after time, as they are the first ever between the two sides since the nation was divided. In other words, we consider it very significant that delegations headed by the prime ministers of the two governments met.

Second, what I find particularly significant is that during the talks, the South and North expressed considerably frank and clear views on South-North relations as well as on reunification.

Third, unlike previous talks, during the just-concluded talks the two sides tried to understand each other, while painstakingly trying to find out what they have in common and on what issues they have differences. In this way, the two sides tried to reach agreement on some issues they found they can agree on, while agreeing to narrow their differences on some issues through further discussions and contacts. The two sides maintained such an attitude all during the talks. I consider such an attitude a very remarkable success of the first round of the high-level talks.

The two sides both found agreeable the principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. Although these principles were agreeable to each party, the two sides have not been able to agree on them in the past because of their different interpretations of them.

The spirit of the 4 July joint statement and the three principles, which have been repeated time after time, are considered to be fully reflected in the eight-point proposal we have advanced. Therefore, because the eight-point proposal is a basic draft agreement to improve North-South relations and make progress in the talks, we proposed that what the North side talked about be included as supplementary rules to the eight-point proposal, entitled "Principles on Improving North-South Relations," if the North side insists. Since the two sides failed to agree on this, we decided to discuss it again in the Pyongyang talks to be held on 16 October.

The second issue concerned the United Nations. On this issue, the North side continued to assert that simultaneous admission into the United Nations would perpetuate the division and that if it is necessary to become a UN member, it would be better for the two sides to wait until after reunification and then join the United Nations with a single seat.

In response to the North side's insistence yesterday, our side explained that our idea of the two sides getting admitted to the United Nations simultaneously will in no sense lead to the perpetuation of division. Our side said that the United Nations is an organization that is making efforts toward global peace and international cooperation. We also pointed to the experiences East and West Germany and the Yemens have gone through and the three UN seats the Soviet Union retains.

We explained to the North side the merits of a simultaneous admission of the two sides into the United Nations—that our mutual cooperation in the international arena would hasten reunification and eventually lay the foundation for cooperation between the two sides in the international theater. All told, it would not perpetuate the division. We asked the North side to explain why it rejects the proposal. In this way, the two sides exchanged words.

In a nutshell, we proposed that if the North side is so adamant on its stand, it come up with a plausible and detailed proposal on the admission of the two sides into the United Nations with a single seat. We said that if it does so, we are willing to discuss it again. Consequently, we have agreed to have delegates from both sides study the proposal for a single-seat membership in the United Nations, which the North side is expected to present in the future.

We pointed out the urgency of the issue of separated families and relatives and proposed that the two sides hold Red Cross talks at the earliest possible date to promote the home-visiting of the separated families and to find out whether families and relatives are still alive or not. We have also made a few proposals that if these activities are hard to carry out right away, the two sides should form a special organization to handle such issues as letting people over 60 years old visit their families.

After discussing various proposals, including the issue of promoting the second home-visiting by the groups of separated families and holding a special meeting to discuss the issue of letting people over 60 years old visit their families, the two sides have agreed to urge the Red Cross organizations of the two sides to hold talks at the earliest possible date to discuss this issue.

Kang Briefs No Tae-u on Talks

SK0709131590 Seoul YONHAP in English 1303 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u Friday instructed his cabinet to draw up measures aimed at securing an epoch-making progress in South-North dialogue. No handed out the directive after being briefed by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on the results of the just-ended high-level talks. The North Korean delegation, headed by Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk went back to the North earlier Friday after winding up the first-ever high-level talks in Seoul.

No asked Kang to arrange preparations that may be helpful for achieving tangible results particularly over the proposals on which South and North Korean negotiators showed identical views in the first round of the talks. The second round of the prime ministers talks is to be held in Pyongyang in mid-October.

Yi Su-chong, presidential spokesman, said, "The government will exert its utmost effort to reach agreements in the second meeting and put them into practice, now that both sides know well about each other's stance."

"In Pyongyang, we would make efforts to reach epoch-making progress in the prime ministers talks with a view to paving the way for an eventual realization of the inter-Korean summit talks," said Yi.

Editorial on Outcome of Talks

SK0809001190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Sep 90

[Editorial: "Outcome of S-N Talks"]

[Text] The first-ever high-level talks between South and North Korea were capped by an unprecedented meeting between President No Tae-u and North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk at the end of the North Korean delegation's four-day historical visit to Seoul. Of added significance is the fact that the schedule here will be reciprocated in Pyongyang when the Korean delegation visits the North Korean capital sometime next month.

During the two rounds of premiers' talks, the two sides came up with disparate positions but this had been presaged. And fortunately there took place no totally unexpected events that might have led to the rupture of the first inter-Korean premiers' talks in the 45 years since the national division in 1945.

The rival sides confirmed that the holding of the high-level talks itself is most significant, although there were no dramatic agreements reached, in view of the long-standing mutual distrust and hostilities. But the revelation of their outstanding differences may well build common ground for future dialogue.

Encouragingly enough, there are a number of overtures that are common to both sides for possible compromise. Notable are the declaration of non-aggression, installation of a hotline linking top military authorities, and discontinuance of mutual slander and aspersion.

The Seoul side was in fact eager to reach a sort of symbolic agreement for the "improvement of basic relations between the South and the North" to make the Seoul inter-Korean talks more meaningful. To this end, the Seoul side wanted to strike out a package accord out of the common proposals presented by the South and North Korean premiers at its keynote speeches.

Contrary to this, the North had the basic strategy not to issue any drastic agreement and thus to degrade the Seoul talks. In contrast, the North side is likely to attempt to make the forthcoming high-level talks in Pyongyang more attractive than these in Seoul, granting that Pyongyang is really determined to make the premiers' talks successful. Moreover, the North Korean delegation was not in a position to "negotiate" with its Seoul counterpart, due to its limited power, delegated by North Korean President Kim Il-song.

The bilateral agreement to resume the deadlocked South-North Red Cross talks and to set up a working-level joint committee to discuss strategy toward the United Nations was the most substantial outcome. The Red Cross talks designed to facilitate exchange visits of separated families to their home towns in the divided halves of the country is an impelling question that the North has little reason to reject.

The projected joint U.N. strategy committee is ostensibly to adjust conflicting South and North policies: Seoul's proposal for their separate entries into the world forum versus Pyongyang's bid to set up one U.N. seat for the two Koreas. But the joint plan is a clear indication to withhold any approach to U.N. this fall, consequently endorsing the North Korean tactics preventing Seoul's separate U.N. entry which is gaining momentum with favorable responses even from many East European countries and the Soviet Union.

The most striking development, above all, is the North Korean premier's official visit to President No Tae-u at Chongwadae and the conveying of a verbal message from Kim Il-song. This is interpreted as virtual recognition of the Seoul government, a bizarre departure from the conventional Pyongyang policy not to recognize the South. On the part of the Seoul side, President No's proposal of a summit with Kim Il-song and respect for the North Korean regime is a clear manifestation of the government policy not to seek the downfall of the Kim Il-song regime through political changes similar to those that swept East Europe.

'Behind-the-Scenes' Proposals

SK0809115990 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] It has been revealed today that in a behind-the-scenes contact with the North side delegation, which included Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, during the first round of North-South High-Level Talks, the ROK Government proposed to the North side specific plans to develop North-South relations, such as noninterference in internal affairs, not pursuing the reunification formula of consuming the other side as in the case of Germany, withholding separate UN entry, and asked it to reply to the proposals with President Kim Il-song's review and decision.

The government also expressed its willingness to import from the North $1.8 billion worth of raw materials, such as coal, cement, and iron ore, supplying to North Korea some consumption items, including rice, as part of economic cooperation designed to ease North Korea's economic difficulties, and requested it make specific proposals.

A high-ranking government source on 8 September said "President No had said that when he meet Premier Yon, he would tell him something to relieve North Korea of its worries, and this is worthy of attention." He said that in the behind-the-scenes contact with the North side's delegation, our side conveyed to it everything our side wanted to convey, and expressed our willingness to relieve North Korea of its worries in such sensitive issues as acknowledging its power system.

It has been revealed that the government will put in writing the contents of the proposals our side made during the behind-the-scenes dialogue in the form of a personal letter from President No, and deliver it to North Korean President Kim Il-song through Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun when he participates in the second round of North-South High-Level Talks to be held in Pyongyang on 16 October.

In the behind-the-scenes contact, the North side hinted at a positive attitude to our demands, such as acknowledging the existence of the ROK Government, noninterference in its internal affairs, continuation of North-South dialogue, abandoning terrorism, and signing the nuclear safeguard treaty, and strongly demanded that the South side suspend the "Team Spirit" exercise even for the time being to create an atmosphere for the development of dialogue.

That our government expressed readiness not to pursue the German formula of reunification of consuming the other party and to withhold the separate UN entry is interpreted to mean that our government is willing to accept part of the North Korean formula of national reunification by founding a confederal state, which means that our government is willing to narrow the difference of the two reunification formulas by developing the Korean national community reunification formula. This, therefore, is noteworthy.

As for economic cooperation, it has been revealed that our government proposed that a form of barter trade be adopted in which the two sides supply the other side the goods each side needs at a reasonable price based on the principle of the comparative advantage of the economies of the North and the South, and that an economic cooperation channel be opened to realize this. In particular, our side told the North side of its willingness to have economic cooperation, also employing the method of indirect assistance.

Gifts to Dissidents Delivered

SK0909014090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday delivered "consolation gifts" North Korean delegates to the premiers' talks brought for the families of Yim Su-kyong and other "illegal" North Korea visitors who are now serving terms.

In the final day of the four-day talks on Friday, North Korean delegates insisted on delivering the materials directly to the families of the Pyongyang visitors, but the government rejected the North Korean request.

Those materials included handicraft articles for student activist Yim, herbal medicine for Rev. [Reverend] Mun Kyu-hyon, boxes of ginseng for Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and medicine for Yu Won-ho. However, Rev. Mun Chung-hyon, elder brother of Mun Kyu-hon, refused to accept the gift from North Korea.

Seoul To Study North Proposal for UN Entry

SK0709112990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said on Friday that his government would study North Korea's proposal for joint United Nations membership after hearing it explained in detail at the prime ministers' meeting on Oct. 16-19 in Pyongyang.

In an interview with state-run KBS-TV (Korea Broadcasting System), Kang said: "However, as for the demands for the release of persons imprisoned for unauthorized visits to the North and suspension of the 'Team Spirit' South Korea-U.S. joint military drill, we will try our best to have them understand our position in the October talks.

"Each year, we have informed the North of the scope, dates and places of the annual military operation before entering into it and invited them to come over to the South to observe it." The North should not interfere with the jailed activists as it is an internal problem and they were judicially prosecuted as their acts were against the South's laws, he added.

North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk called on the South to settle the three issues to create a smoother environment for successful inter-Korean talks.

On the significance of the talks he said, "Holding the meeting itself was meaningful. Moreover, by publicly presenting positions of both sides on major inter-Korean issues, both could clearly understand the other's stance. And the talks were the starting point of high-level meetings between the South and the North."

Seoul To Hold Talks With North on UN Entry

SK0809055190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea has agreed to hold working-level talks with North Korea on a proposal to share a single seat in the United Nations.

"There is no need for us to put off the talks," Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said. North Korea suggested the two sides meet at the truce village of Panmunjom next week to discuss the issue of U.N. membership.

"Our basic position is that both South and North Korea should join the United Nations simultaneously. We planned to seek membership unaccompanied by North Korea, as the North opposed simultaneous entry as perpetuating the territorial division of the Korean peninsula.

"In the just-ended prime ministers' talks, the North said it would suggest a concrete and feasible formula for sharing a single U.N. seat. We will listen to it and discuss it with them." Kang brushed aside suggestions that the North Koreans used every means to make the talks a failure.

"I never had such an impression from the very first contact," he said. "Throughout the whole conference, we maintained a basic position that the two sides should recognize and respect the other's entity. The North did not explicitly or verbally recognize the South (as a political entity) but gave the impression of recognition."

He said an example of implicit recognition was when North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk addressed the South Korean president as "Your Excellency President No Tae-u." He said it was difficult for North Korea to change its long-held view and officially recognize the South as an entity.

During the closed-door discussions on Thursday, the South proposed strengthening economic cooperation and offered to buy over 1.7 billion U.S. dollars worth of goods from the North, but the North turned down the offer as it has "no economic difficulties," he said.

Kang said the government would make every effort to ensure the agreement to reopen the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, stalled since 1985, resulted in visits to the other side for reunions of separated families by Chusok, the Korean national fete that falls on the first week of October.

Asked what he will do if the North makes releasing dissidents and cancelling the annual "Team Spirit" U.S.-South Korea military drill conditions for the talks in Pyongyang on Oct. 16-19, Kang said: "There are dissidents in jail in the North too, but we cannot respond to the North's call by demanding the release of their dissidents. It is desirable for the two sides not to mention each other's internal problems, which are not on the agenda."

Kim Yong-sam Predicts Early No-Kim Summit

SK0809052190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—A top South Korean politician hinted Saturday that a summit meeting between President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song may take place in "the not too distant future."

Kim Yong-sam, No. 2 man in No's ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), made the hint during a question-and-answer session after a news conference that was arranged to publicize his initiative to induce the opposition to return to the National Assembly. Referring to inter-Korean prime ministers' talks in Seoul on Wednesday and Thursday, Kim said: "The prime ministers' talks had substantial content and there were fruitful dialogues and there will be much more progress in the Oct. 16 talks in Pyongyang.

"Based on this, the South-North summit may take place and it will come in the not distant future." No and North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk met Thursday and No reportedly conveyed a message to Kim Il-song through the northern prime minister. No renewed his call for the summit to discuss a broad range of inter-Korean matters leading to unification of the two parts of Korea.

"The prime ministers' talks, unlike previous inter-Korean meetings, were held in an atmosphere in which the two sides gave ear to other's proposals, and there were many shared proposals between the two sides," Kim said.

"In this context, the talks would be the green light from the long-term point of view on the way to unification," Kim said. He did not elaborate.

Oct Talks' Potential for Economic Ties Viewed

SK0809115790 Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—Vice Economic Planning Minister Yi Chin-sol said Saturday that South and North Korea could produce some "good fruits" in the fields of economic cooperations and exchanges in the second round of inter-Korean high-level talks in mid-October in Pyongyang.

Yi, a member of the southern delegation to the first round of the talks held in Seoul during the week, said in an interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, "the prospect of the South-North economic cooperation looks bright since the North also seems to be agreeing to its necessity."

Yi said, "We would strive to make a substantial progress in talks over economic issues in the Pyongyang meeting." He said he got an impression from the first talks that Pyongyang was willing to hold the third round of the meeting in Seoul within the end of this year. He said the North seems to be worrying that inter-Korean economic exchanges may cause to undermine its system.

Asked about the methods of the economic exchanges, the 51-year-old technocrat said, "Reciprocity should be stressed more than anything else, under which each provides what the other needs. For example, the South can introduce lots of natural resources from North Korea. If a complementary trade relationship is set up, we can buy 1.7 billion dollars worth of North Korean products annually."

Touching on achievements of the Seoul talks in economic sector, Yi said, "they fell short of our expectations, partly because the North was reluctant to discuss economic problems in earnest. But we could find some similarities in the proposals presented by the two sides, and I think we will be able to achieve a certain degree of cooperation if we continue our efforts to narrow differences through extended mutual contacts."

Government Denies Plans for Dissidents' Release

SK1009053090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The government Monday denied published reports that it was considering release of some jailed dissidents following last week's inter-Korean prime ministers' talks in Seoul. It also denied reports that review was under way for allowing "Flower Girl," a revolutionary North Korean opera, to be performed in South Korea.

Yi Chin, secretary general to the prime minister, said that both reports, based on "speculation," are not true and that such unsubstantiated reports will not be conducive to the smooth progress of the inter-Korean high-level meeting as well as to the South Korean interest.

North Korea has consistently urged South Korea to set free the Rev. [Reverend] Mun Ik-hwan, activist student Yim Su-kyong and other dissidents behind bars for visiting pyongyang in violation of law. Yi made the denial after a key officials' meeting of the office of prime minister chaired by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun.

No Tae-u Receives Brady, Promises Assistance

SK0709133790 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] President No Tae-u has said we will assist sanctions against Iraq in many respects after considering our economic and security situation. He said this this morning in Chongwadae when he met with U.S. Treasury Secretary Brady, who is now visiting Korea as a special envoy of U.S. President Bush, and heard an explanation by him on the Persian Gulf situation and U.S. requests. He asked Secretary Brady to discuss concrete matters with Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun and other relevant officials.

Concession to U.S. on Communications Assailed

SK1009083890 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] It has belatedly been revealed that in ROK-U.S. communications talks our government had made unilateral concessions to the United States that called on Korea to open up its telecommunications markets. An agreement signed between Korea and the United States on opening the Korean markets to telecommunications is likely to have an enormous impact on the whole of such service sectors as finance, tourism, leisure industry, distribution of goods, advertising, and storage facilities.

What is more, not only is our government holding back the contents of the agreement after classifying it as secret, but it also is pretending that it is promoting the measures for opening up the domestic telecommunications market, dubbed the readjustment of the telecommunications structure, on its own initiative, independent from the ROK-U.S. telecommunications talks.

This has been disclosed as the contents of the "Memorandum of Understanding" exchanged between the two Governments of Korea and the United States at the conclusion of the fifth ROK-U.S. telecommunications talks last February, it was unofficially revealed to some officials.

According to this "Memorandum of Understanding," concerning the market opening of services sectors, the most controversial of the agenda items at the telecommunications talks, the two governments supported the Uruguay Round and agreed to play a more positive role in liberalizing trade in telecommunications. At the same time, the Korean Government agreed to hold bilateral negotiations with the United States if the scope of the opening of service sectors based on the outcome of the Uruguay Round is considered to be insufficient or if the two countries fail to reach an agreement on the same subject by the end of 1990.

Commenting on this, industrialists and experts took the agreement on playing a positive role in liberalizing the telecommunications trade as part of the Uruguay Round to mean that our government has made clear its support of the U.S. strategy of calling on other countries to open up their markets to telecommunications trade. They also interpret the agreement that the two countries will hold bilateral negotiations if the scope of opening is insufficient as an expression of the ROK Government's willingness to broaden, on its own accord, the scope of market opening to U.S. telecommunications services if U.S. demands are not met in full in multilateral Uruguay Round negotiations. This is a very servile attitude to be adopted by any country in international negotiations. They also interpret such an agreement as running counter to the fundamental idea of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, which stipulates that international trade disputes should be settled through multilateral negotiations.

Meanwhile, following the conclusion of the fifth round of the ROK-U.S. telecommunications talks, our government announced that it would open the domestic market only to foreign data base and data processing services. But a draft provision of the public telecommunications act, which is expected to be amended some time this month, broadens the definition of the supplier of telecommunications services to include not only the data base and data processing services, but also those who sell others' data and supply telecommunications equipment for use by others. This practically makes it inevitable that the domestic markets will be opened even to what amounts to Value Added Network [VAN] services.

By allowing the installation of packet switchboards for the service of electronic mail and the VAN, as well as the use of the high-speed multitransmission device (a device capable of simultaneously sending a host of data through a single transmitter with the help of a time splitting and wave-splitting system), the draft provision practically makes it possible for foreigners to do VAN services in Korea.

What is more, the Ministry of Communications also has exempted the users of group VAN, the internal data network of business firms, from the duty of having to use the state standard protocol, a sort of code used for communications, thereby making it possible for such giant multinational, technically superior business firms as IBM to build a huge telecommunications network in Korea. If this happens, it is highly likely that the standards used by such multinational business firms will become the domestic standard. So, some are quite concerned about the possibility of the domestic public data networks in their incipient stage of development becoming subjugated to these foreign competitors.

ROK Embassy in Kuwait Said Temporarily Moved

SK1009005890 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 8 September that our embassy in Kuwait was moved to a third country sometime during this week.

A high-ranking government official said, "Because of the cutting off of electricity and water to our embassy building by Iraqi authorities on 27 August, the four diplomats, including Ambassador So Pyong-yong, who have been living in the embassy have been experiencing various inconveniences." This official also revealed, "Due to the prolonged Iraqi crisis, 13 Koreans living in Kuwait including the diplomats have all been temporarily moved to a third country to guarantee their safety."

Seoul, Moscow Reach Agreement on Relations

SK1009092090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] It has been learned the ROK and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations early in November and that the two nations will finalize the details of the schedule and procedures during talks between the foreign ministers of two countries slated for around 26 September in New York.

For this, the government will dispatch Yi Chong-pin, first assistant foreign minister, to New York on 19 September to discuss and finalize the working-level procedures in connection with establishment of diplomatic relations with Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations.

An official in the government today revealed that through recent contacts with Kireyev, director of the Department of Asian Affairs, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Kong No-myong, director of the Office of Consular Affairs of the ROK in the Soviet Union, reached an agreement in principle to establish formal diplomatic relations at an early date, and that foreign ministers of two countries will reach an agreement on the detailed schedule and procedures during the talks between ROK and Soviet foreign ministers slated for around 26 September.

He also stated that according to an agreement between the two countries, they will at the same time push ahead with the issue of establishing diplomatic relations and the issue of economic cooperation. Thus, a Soviet delegation will visit our country early next month and will finalize the details for economic cooperation between the two countries. He said that the two countries will establish formal diplomatic relations in early November.

He added that during the talks between ROK and Soviet foreign ministers in New York, the issue of establishing diplomatic relations and measures for easing tension on the Korean Peninsula since the North-South high-level talks will be intensively discussed, and that in particular, the issue of North Korea's participation in the Nuclear Safety Agreement will be dealt with as an important agenda item.

The ROK and the Soviet Union agreed to mutually establish offices of consular affairs early this year. Following this, in June, the top leaders of the two countries reached an agreement on the principle of establishing diplomatic relations.

Paper Reports Shevardnadze's Talks in Pyongyang

SK0809100590 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Sep 90 p 5

[NOVOSTI-YONHAP from Moscow]

[Text] The establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the USSR was the most controversial issue on Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's agenda during his visit to Pyongyang.

On his way to Vladivostok from Pyongyang on 3 September by plane, Minister Shevardnadze explained the primary goal of his talks in Pyongyang. He recalled Soviet President Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union had improved relations with many countries and in the process it had not worsened relations with any countries, and he stressed: "It is a sovereign right not only of the Soviet Union, but also of all countries, to establish diplomatic and political relations with other countries."

North Views Soviet's Proposal

SK0809094690 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Yi Chae-ho from Vladivostok]

[Text] Regarding Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's proposal on 5 September at the ongoing second Vladivostok international conference to "hold a conference of foreign ministers of the Asian and Pacific region in 1993," O Chang-nim, deputy director of North Korea's Peaceful Arms Reduction Institute, said that this proposal was unrealistic.

At the first subcommittee meeting that discussed political and military issues, Deputy Director O, who participated in the meeting as the North Korean side's delegate, said, "As long as disputes in the Asian and Pacific region, such as the issue of Cambodia, are not resolved, holding a conference of foreign ministers of the Asian and Pacific region is not a realistic proposal."

He then continued to talk about arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and proposed that in the future North and South Korea must each reduce its forces to fewer than 100,000 using the three-step phases; suspend military exercises by the U.S. troops; turn the DMZ into a peace zone; and form a joint North-South military committee. This was only a repetition of the North Korean side's 31 May so-called "comprehensive proposal for a peaceful arms reduction."

Soviet Minister Proposes ROK-USSR Committee

SK1009011490 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Sep 90 p 2

[Report by correspondents Kim Chae-kon and Choe Maeng-ho from Moscow]

[Text] Soviet Culture Minister Nikolay Gubenko said he hopes to establish a cultural committee tentatively named the ROK-USSR Cultural Committee, which will consist of figures from the cultural circles of both countries as soon as possible so cultural exchanges can be promoted between the ROK and the USSR.

Minister Gubenko said this committee could be established even before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He revealed this to TONG-A ILBO President Kim Pyong-kwan, who was visiting the Minister of Culture on 3 September and requested that "this kind of proposal by the Soviet Union be conveyed to the Korean Government."

On that day Minister Gubenko said, "Amid the expansion and deepening of the wide range of exchanges between the two countries, it is important to carry out cultural exchanges in this same direction also." He emphasized that, "To achieve this, the tentatively named ROK-USSR Cultural Committee should consist of five to six figures from cultural circles which will help in promoting cultural exchanges between the two countries."

He also said that while making the most of the national characteristics of the two countries, cultural exchanges must especially "consider the 'Koryo people' living in the Soviet Union."

Minister Gubenko said that the Soviet Union would like to learn from the Korean side's experience and knowledge of how to manage various cultural facilities including museums and libraries. He also said that if the ROK's culture minister shows his intention to visit the Soviet Union to discuss issues for cultural exchanges, he would wholly welcome it and invite him to the Soviet Union.

On 5 September TONG-A ILBO President Kim visited the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY and met with Vice President Yevgeniy Rumyanchev [name as published] and other executives and held discussions on ways to promote relations between the two countries.

USSR's Titarenko Views Korean Reunification

SK0809022090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea should strive for peaceful unification on the basis of peaceful co-existence without outside interference or pressure, according to a Soviet scholar.

Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in an article exclusive for YONHAP NEWS AGENCY by the Soviet NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY Saturday that peaceful settlement of the Korean problem seems to be quite realistic, though not close.

"If the barriers of military confrontation, mistrust and suspiciousness were removed on both sides step by step, the mutual propaganda war were stopped, and a stand of reasonable patriotism were taken, specifically at the summit meetings, in my view, the door to rapprochement and unification would be open," he said.

Titarenko said regular high- and top-level meetings would help solve the Korean question, and in the course of such meetings the two sides could come to terms and sign agreements on the non-use of force, confidence measures and conversion of the Demilitarized Zone into a zone of peace.

Titarenko's article titled "Reunification of Korea: International Aspect" was written against the background of the South and North Korean prime ministers in Seoul this week.

Saying North and South Korea should make the "coinciding elements" in their proposals "meet and materialize," Titarenko made five suggestions on the positions of the two parts of Korea.

He said South and North Korea should above all recognize the reality of the Korean peninsula—the fact that two states with different socio-political and economic systems have emerged and existed for 40 years.

It is necessary to extend the process of detente, the growth of confidence and the transition to dialogue and from dialogue to cooperation and interaction, Titarenko said, urging international guarantees of security and peace on the Korean peninsula.

"It would be expedient if international guarantees of security and peace on the peninsula were worked out during multilateral talks participated in by South and North Korea. In this case, either a number of states, primarily the United States, China and the Soviet Union, or the United Nations, might act as international guarantors," the article said.

He mentioned the North Korean call for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and tripartite talks involving the two halves of Korea and America, but did not clarify the Soviet position.

"The question of the withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces and nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula should be considered and resolved in the context of the general development of the situation in the region and tripartite talks among North and South Korea and the United States," Titarenko said.

Seeking a political settlement of the Korean problem could be the basis for constructive debate between researchers and politicians, he said.

Soviet Debt to ROK Firms Continues To Mount

SK1009005490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union owes eight South Korean general trading firms 50 million U.S. dollars with Samsung Co. accounting for 80 percent of the total uncollected money as of the end of August, trading sources said Monday.

The sources said Samsung, the trading arm of the Samsung Business Group, has uncollected bill of 40 million dollars, followed by Hyundai Corp. (5 million dollars), Lucky-Goldstar International Corp.(3.5 million dollars) and Daewoo Corp. (900,000 dollars). Samsung comprises nearly a third of South Korea's total export to the Soviet Union by the general trading companies, led by its strong exports of home appliance electronic goods.

The amount of bill in arrears is still on the rise even though the Soviet Union has paid back considerably since July, the source said.

Joint Forestry Project in Siberia Approved

SK0809022490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—The Hyundai Business Group won permission Friday to begin a forestry joint development project in Svetlaya in the maritime province of Siberia, a group spokesman said Saturday.

Hyundai Corp., Hyundai Wood Industries Co. and Primorsklesprom (Forestry Association of the Soviet Province), will invest 53.752 million U.S. dollars in the project in a ratio of 25-to-25-to-50 until 2019, the spokesman said.

The project will harvest 1 million square meters of trees annually for 30 years of the 837,000 hectares of forested land, he said.

Ethnic Korean Nabbed Smuggling Opium From PRC

SK0909013590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] A Korean-Chinese from Harbin was arrested yesterday for smuggling 527 grams of raw opium worth 100 million won, prosecutors said yesterday.

Pyon Tae-su, a 30-year-old farmer was charged with violating the Narcotics Act, said prosecutor Chae Tong-uk of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office. He becomes the first ethnic Korean from mainland China ever to be arrested in the crackdown on drugs.

The amount of opium smuggled by the Korean-Chinese was the largest amount ever confiscated of which cultivation is strictly controlled by the government in Korea. According to a prosecution estimation, opium is not strictly controlled by the Chinese authorities and there is relatively easy access to it for Oriental medicines.

Three Koreans who attempted to buy the drug were also arrested. They are Mrs. Kim Chu-ja, 48, Chong Kum-hwan, 29, and Pang Hi-song, 45. Charges said Pyon put the egg-shaped rolls of opium in condoms and wrapped them in flour upon entering Kimpo International Airport in April this year. After contacting a drug middleman, he tried to sell them to the three Koreans, according to the charges.

Prosecutors said Pyon went to Hong Kong to get a re-entry visa to Korea in August. He was put under survellience while trying to contact a buyer early this month. Pyon was quoted as saying to investigators, "I brought the opium here as its sale could mean big money."

Prosecutors presumed that quite a few Korean-Chinese visiting here are also engaging in smuggling of Oriental medicines illegally produced in mainland China.

Indonesia Tentatively Agrees To Sell Crude

SK0809085690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0559 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—Indonesia tentatively agreed to sell South Korea 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day during the two-day meeting of the Korea-Indonesia Joint Committee for Mineral Resources and Energy Cooperation, which closed here Saturday. According to Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita.

Indonesia will sell the crude to Korea, which depends on oil for roughly half of its energy needs and imports over 70 percent of its crude from the Middle East, if there is additional production in his country in November, Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita promised to his Korean counterpart Yi Hui-il. Korea is also seeking to sign a long-term contract to buy 2 million tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG) yearly from 1994 in addition to the same volume under a 20-year contract between 1986 and 2006, officials at the Energy and Resources Ministry said.

LNG demand in Korea has increased in recent years, and is expected to reach 3.5 million tons in 1994 and 6 million tons by the year 2000.

During the annual session, Korea and Indonesia exchanged views on current world energy problems and discussed joint development of coal and oil and gas fields in Indonesia, the officials said. Next year's Korea-Indonesia meeting is scheduled for Bandung, Indonesia.

Kenya's President Moi To Visit No on 17 Sep

SK0709022090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya will visit South Korea on Sept. 17 at the invitation of President No Tae-u, the Presidential Office announced Friday.

No will meet with Moi to discuss bilateral cooperation during the Kenyan president's four-day visit, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said. Moi's detailed itinerary in Korea is under consultation between the two governments, he said. Korea established diplomatic ties with the African country in 1964. Kenya has expressed full support for South-North reunification talks and the South's call for joint admission of the divided Koreas into the United Nations.

No Tae-u Receives Credentials of New Envoys

SK1009074390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0504 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u received letters of credentials Monday from three ambassadors to South Korea, the Foreign Ministry said. They are Polish Ambassador Jedrzej Krakowski, Oman Ambassador Husayn 'Ali 'Abdal-Latif, and Panamanian Ambassador Enrique Antonio Zarak, it said.

Political Conflict Continues as Assembly Meets

DLP Offers To Revise Law

SK0809031190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—A top leader of the South Korean ruling party offered Saturday to overhaul the National Security Law and the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] to match progress in inter-Korean relations.

Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), made the offer as part of his effort to woo the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) to return to the National Assembly.

Parliamentary politics have been virtually suspended since all 70 PPD lawmakers, eight other oppositionists and an independent submitted their resignations to protest the DLP's unilateral passage of controversial bills in July. The PPD, headed by Kim Tae-chung, set revision of the two laws, along with other issues such as the implementation of local autonomy, as conditions for revoking their resignations.

Kim Yong-sam, No. 2 man in the DLP after President No Tae-u, called on the PPD to join the Assembly sitting that begins on Monday and expressed his party's willingness to talk with the opposition and compromise on the issues confronting them.

"If the opposition returns to the National Assembly for dialogue with us, we will sufficiently review and broadly accommodate its criticism or alternatives without any preconception," Kim told a news conference. The ruling party is eager to negotiate revision of the two laws, legislative steps to hold local elections within the first half of next year, the rewriting of five controversial bills and revision of the National Assembly Election Law to redraw constituency boundaries, Kim said.

Kim's remarks are seen as a concession to the opposition on controversial issues that had hindered normalization of relations between the ruling and opposition parties and follow a softening of Kim Tae-chung's stand on the ruling party in connection with normalization of the Assembly.

The DLP leader's move may bring a breakthrough in dialogue as the two rival camps apparently feel it necessary to normalize politics, partly because they are under fire from the public for their inability to solve pressing national problems, including inter-Korean matters.

Kim said his party will accept any form of negotiations and compromise for normalization of the National Assembly. The DLP leader also said the opposition should return to the Assembly because it is responsible for managing state affairs, contending its refusal was totally unjustifiable.

"It would be dereliction of their duties for politicians to fail to normalize the National Assembly at this difficult time, when the nation faces such issues as the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks, the Middle East crisis, the Uruguay Round negotiations and inflation," Kim said. He indirectly apologized to the opposition for the DLP's irregular passage of the controversial bills.

"... I feel deep regret and responsibility for giving uneasiness and worries to the people by plunging politics into a stalemate at this difficult time, when the political circle should have made supra-partisan efforts to support South-North dialogue," he said.

The five bills that triggered the extreme confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties were a revision to the Armed Forces Organization Law to create a unified command headed by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, three broadcasting laws and the law on compensating victims of the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

As for the National Security Law, which bans contacts with and visits to North Korea, and the NSP Law, the opposition as well as liberal groups in the ruling party and the government insist on the revision on the ground that it would remove an institutional barrier to improved inter-Korean relations.

North Korea has called for abolition of the National Security Law.

Oppositionists Boycott Session

SK1009072790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0455 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly convened on Monday for a 100-day run to audit government agencies and deal with the 1991 national budget.

However, normal operation of the Assembly is in doubt as all the opposition lawmakers, who offered to resign weeks ago, balk at heeding the Assembly speaker's appeal for return to the Assembly. It is likely that the Assembly will begin to function normally in October if lawmakers of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) revokes their resignations.

Lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) attended the opening session calling on the opposition to return to the 151st session.

"As oppositionists don't return to the convened session, we will have to wait a while, postponing the main session till Sept. 10. We will also delay looking into the audits of the government agencies, waiting for the opposition to come back to the session," a senior lawmaker said.

"We will make such decision on Tuesday at the Assembly session and let the assembly run idle while making behind-the-curtain negotiations to persudade the boycotting PPD law makers to revoke their resignations," he said.

The PPD and the splinter Democratic Party with 8 parliamentary seats submitted their resignations in July to protest the railroading of 26 bills through the Assembly.

Opposition leader Kim hinted a week ago at withdrawing their decision on condition that the ruling party took proper and responsible measures to accept their demands. They quit the parliament calling for an early election full implementation of local autonomy, cancellation of the railroaded bills which included the controversial Armed Forces Reorganization Act, Kwangju Compensation Act and broadcasting related acts.

However, in a recent interview, the opposition leader said he would seek to normalize the stalemated political situation if the ruling party positively responded to their demands, which was widely interpreted as a sign of revoking their hard-line attitude. The Assembly speaker, Pak Chun-kyu, told the Assembly session in Monday's opening address, "The ruling and the opposition parties should try to reach a third solution through free discussion and faithful hearing of the others' views," in an apparent call for early return to the chamber by the opposition lawmakers.

Pak personally called on the PPD leader Kim to return his resignation last week, however, he refused to take it back saying proper moves were not taken by the ruling party. Meanwhile, the government plans to submit the 27.1 trillion-won (37.9 billion U.S. dollars) national budget proposal in late September for the Assembly approval. The PPD is publicly critical of the draft criticizing it is inflationary. The Assembly also has to deal with this year's second supplementary budget bill amounting to 1.95 trillion won (2.72 billion dollars) and other 108 bills in its 100-day run.

Bar President Asked To Quit Over Torture Case

SK0609083490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The Human Rights Committee of the Korean Bar Association voted on Wednesday to formally ask bar association President Pak Song-so to resign, saying he should not have represented former Chief of National Police Headquarters Kang Min-chang in his torture cover-up trial.

Kang was acquitted on appeal last month of charges that he had attempted to cover up the cause of a death of a dissident student who was tortured to death during police interrogation.

"Pak, as head of the Korean Bar Association, which has the protection of human rights as its pre-eminent goal, served as a lawyer for the defense in this typical case of Korean human rights suppression and the human rights committee recommends he resign from the presidency," a committee statement said. Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol died during water torture while under interrogation in January 1987 and the police announced that he had died of heart failure. All 30 members of the committee decided to resign in protest at Pak's having defended Kang.

A senior committee member said after the vote that Kang's controversial acquittal raised worries that the human rights situation was deteriorating to the level of the previous government.

"We passed the resolution as we feel responsible for the worsening human rights situation," he said.

Pak said he intended to serve out his term.

"I took the case in April 1988, before I became president of the bar association. Moreover, a criminal defendant has the constitutional right to be represented by a lawyer," he said. Pak was elected president in February 1989 for a two-year term. The Seoul Prosecutor's Office has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court, saying Kang's acquittal was based on misselection of evidence and the bench ignored some evidence against Kang.

Economic Board Publishes Outline of 5-Year Plan

SK0609033890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's gross national product will be 454 billion U.S. dollars in 1996, the last year of the seventh Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, and per capita GNP will be 10,050 dollars, both in terms of current prices, a government report predicted Thursday.

Outlines for the seventh five-year plan (1992-96), published by the Economic Planning Board, put Korea's current account surplus at 5 billion dollars and its net foreign credit at 10 billion dollars in 1996. The report said the economy will grow an average 7 percent annually in the five-year period. The per capita GNP projected for 1996 is four times the 2,503 dollars of 1986 and two times the 5,430 dollars estimated for 1990.

The major goals of the seventh plan are joining the ranks of advanced countries in the 1990s and maximizing development potential for reunification of the Korean peninsula. The government will maximise development potential through technological and management renovation, take systematic and step-by-step measures to improve the quality of life, and structurally realign social and economic systems. It will take steps to make industry technology intensive and energy saving and will boost investment in science and technology from 2.1 percent of GNP to 3 percent to 4 percent of GNP during the five-year period.

To cope with the sharply changing world trade order brought about by settlement of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations, the government will restructure agriculture and enhance the international competitiveness of Korean service industries.

Internationalization of business management, realignment of financial and taxation systems amd initiatives in economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region are also major tasks for the period.

The government will finalize the plan in the latter half of 1991, after consulting the Korea Development Institute and 32 other research institutes. The nation's population is forecast to grow from 42.79 million this year to 45.28 million in 1996, and the economically active population from 18.47 million to 21.11 million.

Government Extends East Sea Fishing Boundaries

SK0709013890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—The National Fisheries Administration (NFA) said Friday it will extend South Korea's self-control fishing limit in the East Sea 192 kilometers (120 miles) northward in October so cuttlefish catchers can boost their income.

The NFA will also amend regulations to allow fishing around Taechong Island in the West Sea all year round. Fishing in the area is banned in January and February.

The extension pushes the operating limit from 40 degrees north latitude to 42 degrees and increases the area for cuttlefish 44 percent to 124,000 square meters. The self-control fishing limit protects Korean fishermen from seizure by foreign countries. The annual cuttlefish catch is expected to increase by 1,200 tons, or 2.2 billion won (3.08 million U.S. dollars).

The NFA also said fishing boats of over 5 tons will be free to leave port even if a torrential rain warning has been issued. At present, only boats over 15 tons are allowed to set sail under a warning.

Burma

Further on Political Situation, 6 Sep Arrests

Saw Maung Holds News Conference

BK0709163190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Speech by Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, at the news conference held on 7 September at the Ministry of Defense—recorded]

[Excerpts] The subject I would like to address is the measures taken by us last night following the reports broadcast by the BBC and VOA last night. I shall not explain the matter in detail. If you have anything to ask, please ask Major General Khin Nyunt about what measures have been taken.

I shall now speak on my present task, that is what are we to do about the country's future. We have explained the matter clearly. The position of the Defense Services is stated in Declaration No. 1/90. There are programs for matters that have to be attended to afterwards. Our current tasks are being guided by two factors. I am subservient to no ideology, party, or individual in doing my work. I am working in the interests of Myanmar [Burma] and its citizens. We are giving priority to our three causes [that of non-disintegration of the Union, national unity, and perpetuation of sovereignty] which we have stressed repeatedly.

We are carrying out our work according to historical and legal perspectives. I shall not speak at length. I shall first speak on the legal matter. There are different kinds of laws according to different responsibilities. As everyone knows, our members of the Defense Services have to observe the 1959 Defense Services Act. [passage omitted] I have stated previously that I shall never act irresponsibly. I have firm evidence to support what I have said on previous occasions. I have always said I never speak irresponsibly. I have used this evidence because I cannot afford to make any mistakes.

So, for the members of the Defense Services, we have the 1959 Defense Services Act. We have the Criminal Procedure Code for the citizens and the service rules and regulations for the public service personnel. For members of the religious order, we have respective rules. For us Buddhists, there is Vinaya [code of conduct for monks] and prohibitions. [passage omitted] As for those residing within the territories of Myanmar, there should be a constitution, as a country should have a constitution in order to conduct its international relations.

In the past we had the Constitution of the Union of Burma in our country, and there were amendments to the constitution. I shall not speak on details. [passage omitted] In 1974 we had the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. These matters concern the entire nation. We have mentioned constitutional developments on various occasions, and I shall not go into detail as there have been informative articles on the issue. Once there is rule, there is responsibility. The military has to abide by the military law as well as the Criminal Procedure Code observed by common people. We have to follow these two laws. The military law is more severe than the common law. So, what is my responsibility in following these laws? It is my responsibility to crush all internal as well as external enemies and insurgents. It is my objective and responsibility. It is my military objective and responsibility to ensure there is prevalence of law and order. In realizing my objective and carrying out my responsibility, I have delegated my responsibility to subordinates at different levels. [passage omitted]

There have been references to kings. I am not a king, but the chairman of the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council]. However, I have the sole responsibility for Myanmar. I do not regard myself as a king. This is not an era of kings. I have read many books. There is one book, volume one, Dictionary of Royal Terms, written by Retired Commissioner U Maung Maung Din [passage omitted]. It contains 10 codes of conduct for kings. There are other books. [passage omitted] I also read Raja Dhamma Thingaha, or Legal Code for Kings. There are such things as 10 codes of conduct for kings. I am no king. It is not good for a king to be too severe. However, if a king is too lenient, others step on him. I cannot allow such a recurrence in my country. I am not acting arbitrarily. So these are written laws. There are unwritten rules such as ethics which we should follow as well as tradition. [passage omitted]

Regarding the present situation, as mentioned earlier, necessary action was taken last night by us in order to prevent any untoward incidents following reports carried last night by the BBC and the VOA. We have been saying that the [Elections] Commission had held the elections. I shall not say what is being said and done after the elections. Major General Khin Nyunt will speak on the matter on 11 [no month given] together with documents, evidence, records, tapes, and videotapes to explain who has done what. I shall not speak on this as it will take too long. I have spoken on work to be done by the commission, political parties, and elected persons. People who are to lead the country should understand this. How else can I explain?

It is true that the commission has issued announcements. The commission has to submit a report to me containing the list of legally elected members of the People's Assembly. After that, the commission is to issue the necessary certificates of recognition as members of the People's Assembly. However, there are disputes as to whether the People's Assembly is a people's assembly or a constituent assembly. I have already stated there is a difference between the constitution written before independence and after independence. It was called the constituent assembly because it had to draft a constitution while we were still slaves. If they cannot understand this much, I am anxious for the country's future.

I have also spoken on the effectiveness of the constitution written at a different time. That has been recorded by the Historical Commission in the document entitled "The 1947 Constitution and the Issue of National People." The constitution drafted by General Aung San did not take effect immediately. Please think seriously. How did Gen. Aung San serve? He served as a member of the Executive Council appointed by the British Governor. He was a member of the Advisory Council. The law used was the 1935 Law of the British rule and then an amended law of 1947. That law cannot be applied to us. We are a military government ruling with martial law. We are not based on a law. They should understand that much. This, briefly, is what I have to say. [passage omitted]

Another matter concerns the work to be done by political parties. The political parties should know what they should be doing. Why are the political parties confronting us and demanding the transfer of power? The events of 1988 happened, and I shall not allow any recurrence of such events. What constitution should they base their government on? I have already stated that a temporary constitution is not acceptable to us as we are an independent nation.

Gen. Aung San worked for national unity by holding the Panglong Conference for national unity. The Revolutionary Council held Union Day events which could be described as a conference at two places—at Mandalay and Loikaw—and they were attended by the national people. That was in 1963 or 1964. The Revolutionary Council then had its party. I have no party. If I wanted power, I would establish a party. The Revolutionary Council founded the Burma Socialist Program Party as a long-term measure. I have not established a party today. I have no background party [two preceding words in English]. This must be understood. They should not act as if they do not understand this. As you can see, the parties are doing all manner of things regarding their own unity, organization, and national unity. They talk about 14 [states] and eight [states]. I do not want to elaborate. They should coordinate. They should realize what they should be doing. I have already stated that I am willing to assist. They talk about 10 [states] and later those 10 [states] merged with eight [states]. What are they doing?

Do they really have their own strength? Do they really have the strength of party members? Ko [Maj Gen] Khin Nyunt will speak in detail about these matters on 11 September. [passage omitted]

In the United States, the head of state is the president who is elected directly, while in England, which practices parliamentary democracy, the queen is the monarch. In our neighboring country, Thailand, democracy and monarchy are practised. In the industrially developed Japan—a democratic state—there is a monarchy. What kind of head of state should there be in our country? In mentioning these things, I am not saying what should be done. There have been all kinds of accusations against us. These are the tasks that should be carried out.

I am taking this heavy responsibility. There are all sorts of rumors today. We had to take some action last night. I cannot allow suffering and hardship to happen. If I have to say what is happening in our country, the radio stations are giving us a hard time. I have been restrained and have only hinted in order not to affect relations, although there have been violations of diplomatic norms. The developments in our country differ from those of other countries. I have been studying what is happening in the whole world today. I have been observing developments in connection with the Kuwait issue, which I had mentioned earlier. [passage omitted] I am not acting foolishly. I have been watching historical developments. I am working according to the law.

To monks and sanghas in Mandalay, I would like to tell them I am no atheist. I am performing religious activities today. Why do I do such activities? Because I am not a party politician, I have a right to perform religious activities. In my country there is freedom of religion. I permit the practice of the Islamic faith. Similarly, Christianity is permitted. A letter from the Sangha Thatmetgyi Aphwe [Monks Union] came to me from Mandalay yesterday regarding the Mandalay affairs stating that in accordance with the practice of the faith the sanghas do hereby declare a boycott against the military government. I cannot help it. From here I would like to request the monks to act and take into consideration the religious prohibitions for monks. Monks must be free from politics. I do not want to trouble the old revered senior monks because it is against religious laws. I have acted according to rules and regulations. I am acting according to law. If I am not able to act—I have already told you, I do not want to repeat.

When I was a regiment commander back in 1968, there was a certain book showing a certain place of our country's resources [preceding word in English]. I am not saying anything; you may read it afterwards. The world's most valuable metal can be found here. According to the 1990 publication of the Almanac—it was sent to me by the USIS [United States Information Service]—this valuable metal is not shown here. You can look afterwards. Our country only needs extracting and tapping.

Regarding external debt, there is nothing to worry about. There were talks, according to past history, about being the poorest country, an LDC [Least Developed Country]. Our country did not downgrade itself to LDC status because we wanted to. As I understood, we were advised by two countries to become an LDC country. Our foreign debt today is $4.2 billion [preceding figure given in English], and there is no point to argue about. When I started to take responsibilities of the state, it was much more, about five point something [preceding three words in English]. This is due to our efforts of two years.

Our oil exploration undertakings are not child's play. Some are saying it is all worthless; trade and economic activities will come only when there is a government of party politicians. I am not doing it childishly. I am not deceiving the country. If you look back at those matters, you will know about our surveyed oil reserves [preceding three words in English]. We have them; it is shown here. Oil reserves in 1985 were 733 million billion barrels [preceding figures in English as heard]. These reserves are stated by a survey. There is a great prospect. We all know that some wells will be ready for drilling by the beginning of winter. [passage omitted]

There have been predictions currently saying certain things will happen on 9 and 15 [September] and that they will do this or that. They are saying this as if there are indications [preceding word in English]. So, what I want to say is this. Do not do anything silly. I am not a timid person. I have obliged as much as I could. For the benefit of the country and for the benefit of the national people, I will not tolerate any attempt at making the country subservient to another country. Regarding measures that have been taken, I would like to inform monks, laymen, and people residing in Myanmar as well as veteran journalists and my officers today that I have not acted lawlessly and arbitrarily.

Myo Nyunt Cautions Soldiers

BK0809111590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon [Rangoon] military command, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Soe Win, general staff officer-1, and staff officers, met with Defense Services personnel of the Defense Services Records Office, who live outside the regiment, at 1400 today and explained the prevailing situation and activities of unscrupulous persons who are trying to instigate disturbances. [passage omitted]

The commander explained that the reason for meeting with Defense Services personnel living outside the regiment is to explain the prevailing situation and to make known the agitational activities being carried out to incite unrest. One of the methods of instigating unrest is to penetrate the Defense Services personnel who live outside the regiment and who are considered possible targets. Do not fear knowing their plans. Since their plans are known, try to avoid falling into their trap. I am explaining this to all of you so that precautionary measures can be taken.

Continuing, Myo Nyunt said that since Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and Armed Forces commander in chief, had already fully explained the latest events, he need not explain any further. [passage omitted] Concerning interference from foreigners in Myanmar [Burmese] politics, U Aung Gyi's booklet, entitled "Get-Together Commemorating the Second Anniversary of Freedom," states that CIA interference in Myanmar's internal affairs will not be accepted. The booklet also addresses other matters on foreign interferences. [passage omitted] The commander next said that we will not, in any way, allow foreign interference and will not accept foreign influence. Precautionary measures will also be taken. If you analyze political parties' activities of today, you will see that the aims, objectives, and ideas differ even within the parties. [passage omitted]

Some unscrupulous persons and political parties, to cause disturbances and to get people on the streets, are using atrocious tactics and plans of underground communist agents. Their plans are to list by rank Defense Services personnel living outside the regiment and veterans living in wards and townships. Then they will try to aggravate and bully the soldiers who are vulnerable and less educated. When the soldier retaliates, they will cause either grievous injury or death. The Army is like a bunch of crows—they have the same basic principle: When one is hurt the rest will all join in to peck. If disturbances break out and if there are any casualties when the Army steps in, these unscrupulous persons will make a martyr out of the casualty and pit the Army against the people and try to intensify the disturbances.

We have also received their plans to try and seize guns from soldiers and policemen on security duty, and when there are any casualties, they will make a martyr out of the casualty and utilize it for their own purposes. We can conclude that this coincides with the BCP [Burma Communist Party] tactics of causing disturbances by creating martyrs, as explained previously. We have also received letters from some soldiers living outside the regiment who have received provocations and threats. Officers and soldiers need not worry at all because of this explanation. Since we know their methods and plans, the situation permits us to take the necessary precautions. [passage omitted]

Arrests Cause 'International Uproar'

BK0809015090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Sep 90 p A1

[Excerpts] Burma's military rulers have arrested six opposition leaders whose party won a unanimous victory in general elections in May on charges of spying and creating unrest.

Kyi Maung, acting leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD), and party secretary Chit Khaing were arrested on Thursday for "handing over classified state secret documents to unauthorized persons," chief of military intelligence Maj Gen [Major General] Khin Nyunt told a weekly news conference yesterday. He did not say what the documents were or to whom they were handed, but Rangoon-based diplomats said the pretext for the arrest appeared to be that the two leaders had circulated a confidential letter written to them by Khin Nyunt to regional party leaders.

Khin Nyunt said four other League members were arrested in downtown Mandalay, Burma's second largest city, and charged with instigating unrest there on August 8.

The arrests of the six politicians came at a time when international efforts were underway to secure the freedom of NLD leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since July 1989. Party chairman Tin U, who is reportedly suffering from a severe illness, was put under house arrest at the same time, but was also sentenced and jailed last December.

Yesterday's arrests have caused an international uproar and almost extinguished hopes that the military junta, which staged a bloody coup d'etat in September 1988, would hand over executive authority to an elected civilian government.

Australia's Foreign and Trade Minister Gareth Evans condemned the arrests, saying they had "further discredited the military regime" and made a "mockery" of the May elections. A statement from the Australian Embassy in Bangkok said Evans also urged the regime to immediately release all political prisoners and acceded to the popular desire for democracy.

Bangkok-based diplomats yesterday expressed extreme surprise at the arrests but said they believed such moves were being made to pre-empt planned public demonstrations scheduled for between September 9-18. A diplomat, calling the detention a "bad move," said the arrest could worsen the already volatile political situation, and forced younger Burmese to become tougher and more radical in their demands for democracy.

Kyi Maung, 72, a retired army colonel, has openly rejected the army government's timetable for a drawn-out handover of power, which could take a few years. The League wants a new national assembly to convene this month to draft and enact a new constitution as soon as possible.

Both Kyi Maung and Chit Khaing won parliamentary seats in the election. Kyi Maung was widely regarded as moderate who had the potential to act as a mediator between the military and the more radical members of his own party.

Khin Nyunt, officially ranked 18th in the ruling military council but widely believed to be Burma's most powerful leader, said the four other League members arrested were Ohn Kyaing, Thein Tan, Ye Myint Aung and Sein Hla Aung. He said they had distributed anti-government leaflets in Mandalay that were intended to create unrest.

The government said four people were injured when troops opened fire on demonstrating students and Buddhist monks in Mandalay on August 8, the anniversary of an anti-government uprising two years before. But Rangoon-based diplomats quoted eyewitnesses as saying at least two monks and two students were shot dead. [passage omitted]

Diplomats in Rangoon have reported extra troops on the streets in the past week as the second anniversary, on September 18, of the crushing of Burma's democracy movement draws closer. One diplomat, contacted in Rangoon by telephone from Bangkok, said there were two possible explanations for the arrests. "One is that they are preemptive; the other that they are a deliberate ploy to stir up unrest to create an excuse for an even heavier clampdown," he said on condition of anonymity.

Situation After Arrests Viewed

BK0909095990 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[From the "Current World Affairs" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: In Myanmar [Burma], Major General Khin Nyunt announced yesterday the arrest of two of the top ranking National League for Democracy leaders who until yesterday remained free. On the same day, yesterday, the top leader of the present Myanmar Government, Senior General Saw Maung, said at a news conference that the tough action that had been taken was fair and correct.

A declaration issued by the British Government on Friday [7 September] said the arrest of the two leaders who belonged to a political party that won four-fifths of the seats at stake in the May elections was another example of the military government's blatant disregard for the wish of the Myanmar people.

A statement by Australia's Foreign Affairs Ministry meanwhile said the arrests made a mockery of the May general elections. A similar statement was also issued by the United States Government. BBC correspondent Derek Brook Wavell has these comments:

What has become more evident over the past two years is that the true meaning of democracy according to the presumption of the Myanmar leaders is quite different from what is normally understood by others, because, even after making the latest round of arrests, these very Myanmar leaders continue to promise democracy. Senior General Saw Maung himself has explained quite often that everything must not be viewed by Western standards but through the Myanmar way. But what is confusing is that the members of the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] themselves have in fact inherited their personal beliefs from a strong group of pro-British colonialists. In the same way as the colonialists had thought, the SLORC believes that the Myanmar people are not ready for democracy. Regarding human rights, the SLORC believes that the people are not prepared even for a sort of freedom under the most restricted conditions. With the exception of some vague statements issued from time to time, the SLORC, thinking along the line of the old colonialists, does not show the need to reduce political tension as long as there are enough soldiers to enforce law and order through might.

In yesterday's speech, Senior General Saw Maung tried in every way possible to argue and prove that Buddhism as well as all other religions teach the faithful to obey those in power. There can be no doubt that by now the people of different religious faiths in Myanmar will be trying to glean religious quotations to counter that charge. The senior general particularly cited Confucian traditions of China to make his point. He failed, however, to mention one Confucian belief: That every government rules with the blessing of the heavens, but once the government starts doing wrong, it loses that blessing and is removed.

Senior General Saw Maung also stressed the need for the soldiers to abide by the orders given them. This is directly contrary to a recent speech by the British prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher, who said that under international law every soldier is responsible for his own behavior, he will be punished sooner or later for the crimes he commits, and he cannot plead innocent with the excuse that he was following orders.

The public appearance of two top leaders of Myanmar on the same day is indeed very rare and only confirms the depth of the people's dissatisfaction over the present situation.

The National League for Democracy appears to have expected the present predicament since some time ago and with the massive support from the people has been working with restraint until today. It is only in Myanmar, a native land of [words indistinct], that politicians have the confidence in the strength of the silent majority and rely on the goodwill of the others to resolve problems.

The latest victim of arrest, U Kyi Maung, was the strongest advocate of tolerance. Even two months after the elections, U Kyi Maung was heard quietly telling a meeting that the National League for Democracy was abiding by the regulations of the SLORC, doing as asked, and patiently waiting for the SLORC to fulfill its promise. However, some people in the National League for Democracy asked why the SLORC was not willing to meet the League if it intends to fulfill the promise given.

Today, voices of militancy are ringing louder, and the government media has been repeatedly reporting about rumors in circulation. Almost all the political parties have signed a joint statement calling on the SLORC to convene a parliament. There is also reported unrest in schools, while monks are said to be refusing to acknowledge merit-making activities by households connected to the military.

But it is the government that helps make public unusual dates and anniversaries on which disturbances can break out. These dates usually are divisible by the number nine which is apparently considered fortunate by the government. The dates are 9-9-90 or 9 September 1990, a Sunday.

The government in a way has been expecting a confrontation for some time now. It is difficult to say whether the recent arrests were to avoid or to speed up the process of confrontation. Whatever the reason may be, the government appears to be firm in its determination to continue along its inflexible path which, despite increasing unpopularity, would at least prolong its life.

Students Call for Sanctions

BK0809151290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 8 (AFP)—Dissident Burmese students Saturday called for international economic sanctions and a ban on diplomatic relations with Burma's military junta following the arrest of National League for Democracy (NLD) leaders. A press release from the Bangkok office of the Overseas National Students Organization of Burma also urged Burmese military officials who supported democracy to take "immediate action."

"We strongly denounce the arrest of Kyi Maung and five other politicians by the military regime," the press release said.

Kyi Maung, 71, the acting leader of the NLD—Burma's leading political party—and Chit Khaing, 72, a member of the NLD's Central Executive Committee were arrested Thursday on security charges. The junta alleged the two men "divulged classified documents of national interest to unauthorized outsiders."

Four leaders from the NLD's Mandalay branch were also arrested. The military said Saturday they would give full details of the arrests at a special press conference on Tuesday.

Students and observers saw the arrests as part of a government bid to crack down on the NLD, which won a landslide victory at general elections in May. "It clearly shows that they won't transfer power to the elected people's representatives peacefully and honestly," the press release said.

NLD Chooses 'Collective Leadership'

BK0809112890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1108 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 8 (AFP)—The National League for Democracy (NLD), Burma's leading political party, has opted for a collective leadership after the sudden arrest of acting leader Kyi Maung by the ruling military junta.

An NLD source said Saturday that the remaining eight members of the Central Executive Committee (CEC) had decided not to elect a new leader but to run the party on a collective basis following Thursday's arrest. "We have, however, chosen U Aung Shwe as our official spokesman and two other CEC members to assist him," said the source.

The 71 year-old Kyi Maung, along with CEC member Chit Khaing, 72, were arrested on security charges. The junta claimed the two men had "divulged classified documents of national interest to unauthorized outsiders."

Four NLD leaders from the Mandalay branch have also been arrested. The military say they will give full details of why the six party members were arrested at a special press conference on Tuesday. The junta added that documents, video tapes and other material pertinent to the case would be presented.

The state-owned WORKING PEOPLE'S newspaper on Saturday described the documents as "evidence which should have been kept in safety for the country," but it too did not give any further details. The newspaper said steps would be taken to take action against those responsible according to law.

Meanwhile, there has been no immediate reaction from the NLD to the latest arrests. An NLD source said the party would wait until Tuesday's press conference before making any statement.

Observers here said the arrests marked the continued crackdown and harrassment against the NLD which made a clean sweep of the May general election. Rangoon has remained calm following the arrests but there have been unconfirmed reports of soldiers training on the streets late at night and early in the morning during the 10:00 p.m. to 05:00 a.m. (1530 to 2230 GMT) curfew.

BBC on Current Situation

BK0809095190 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1445 GMT 6 Sep 90

[From the program "Current World Affairs"]

[Text] As the political situation in Burma again becomes tense, there has been a report that the military government has a desire to release Daw Aung San Suu Kyi if she lives in exile abroad or gives up political activities. Such a report on the offer to release comes from a prominent Japanese politician who held talks with the military government in Rangoon recently. Although Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party, the National League for Democracy [NLD], obtained more than 80 percent of the seats in the People's Assembly in the May elections, the military government has not taken any steps to transfer power. Here is a dispatch from Neil Kelly:

According to a statement by the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, Burmese leader Senior General Saw Maung has told a prominent member of the Japanese parliament, Mr Michio Watanabe, during the previous week that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi would be released immediately if she leaves for abroad and lives in England where her husband and children live or if she gives up political activities. Senior General Saw Maung was reported to have said that he has no personal ill feelings toward Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who is the daughter of the national hero of Burma and described house arrest for the past 14 months as a generous and moderate measure. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is 45 years old, lives in her house as if in solitary confinement with family members barred from visiting her. The NLD officials have said that the question does not arise as to whether Daw Aung San Suu Kyi would accept those conditions.

The responsible NLD party officials have been holding urgent discussions on the problem of the military's continued refusal to transfer power to the elected political leaders. They claimed that they do not even have a slightest opportunity to present the matter to the government. Their party leaders had set 15 September as the date for first session of the new parliament. However, authorities have said that the military would not allow such parliament.

According to diplomats in Rangoon, a new political movement is likely to start this coming Sunday [9 September]. The ninth day of the ninth month of the year 1990 is regarded as an auspicious date by the Burmese, while 18 September marks the second anniversary of the military coup during which many unarmed civilians demonstrating for democracy were shot and killed by the soldiers. As these dates approach, there are indications pointing to the likelihood of explosive situation in many areas throughout the country.

The Buddhist monks, who had played a vanguard role in the movement for democracy, have been reiterating their call on the military to transfer power to a democratic government and they have stated they they will not participate in any religious functions attended by members of the Defense Services. According to a diplomat, the decision by the monks amounts to a boycott against the Defense Services.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Government Halts Palm Oil Shipment to Iraq

BK0709113390 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIEMS in English 6 Sep 90 p 5

[Text] Kuala Terengganu, Wed.—Tankers shipping Malaysian palm oil to Iraq have returned home or gone to new destinations after the Government adhered to the United Nations resolution imposing economic sanctions against that country.

Deputy Primary Industries Minister Datuk Alians Ali said based on reports that he received, the shipment was stopped immediately after the resolution was adopted. But he said the Gulf crisis had only a minor effect as 100,000 to 160,000 tonnes were exported to Gulf countries compared with Malaysia's annual export of five million tonnes.

"The prolonged Gulf crisis will also have no direct effect on palm oil exports," he said yesterday after launching a rubber replanting campaign organised by RISDA [Rubber Industry Small Holders Development Authority] in Kampung Payang Kayu, Hulu Terengganu, about 60km from here.

Datuk Alias said Malaysia was expanding its export markets and new contracts were expected to be secured. There had been negotiations with the Soviet Union and a number of other countries which showed interest in our palm oil. Datuk Alias said the Government planned to increase rubber exports to developed nations like Japan, West Germany and France this year.

Trade and Industry Ministry secretary-general Datuk Haji Shaharudin Haron said Malaysia has identified new potential markets for the nation's major commodities such as palm oil if the Gulf crisis prolonged. "But, until now, the country has yet to feel the negative effects of the Gulf crisis," he said after opening a workshop on Bumiputeras' Participation in Trade and Industry here today. He urged local entrepreneurs to take the opportunity to look for alternative markets.

Foreign Minister on Food Supplies to Jordan

BK1009135890 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0758 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia's food aid for refugees from Iraq and Kuwait now in Jordan will be despatched tomorrow, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Monday. He said the food would be sent to Amman by a chartered cargo carrier of the Royal Jordanian Airlines.

The cabinet, at last week's meeting, agreed to provide food aid valued at U.S.$100,000 to Jordan which has had to accommodate the thousands of refugees who fled Iraq and Iraq-occupied Kuwait. Abu Hassan said the food to be sent included rice, flour, sugar, milk, cooking oil, biscuits and canned goods.

AFP: Police Fire Tear Gas at Demonstrators

BK0809055090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0511 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 8 (AFP)—Police fired tear gas to disperse an unruly crowd and arrested 24 people protesting toll collection at a toll gate eight kilometres (five miles) from here late Friday, a police officer said Saturday. Police had to fire tear gas and baton-charge the crowd of several thousand protestors at Cheras toll plaza three times before bringing the situation under control, Cheras Police District Chief Arthur Edmonds said.

"The situation warranted it," Mr. Edmonds said, adding that tear gas had not been used to disperse crowds for a long time. He said several people were injured and 24 were arrested for rioting, demonstrating and illegal assembly.

Mr. Edmonds said some 200 policemen including two troops from the Federal Reserve Unit (FRU) would be on standby at the toll plaza until the situation returned to normal.

Newspapers Saturday quoted Deputy Inspector-General of Police Rahim Nor as saying that police knew who those involved in the protest were. "We will be making more arrests," he said.

Mr. Rahim said that people who did not want to pay tolls, imposed a week ago to subsidise the cost of building two flyovers, could use alternative routes. Motorists must pay one dollar (37 U.S. cents) each time they use the interchange. Residents of the area had staged several peaceful protests asking the government to reduce the toll by half.

News reports quoted witnesses as saying some protestors began stoning the 200 policemen called to restore order after news spread that a small boy on a bicycle had been knocked down by a policeman. FRU officers then fired 30 rounds of tear gas and baton-charged the crowd, which dispersed only to regroup twice before they were finally dispersed early Saturday.

The Cheras interchange was built by Syarikat Teratai Kg, a little known civil engineering and construction company, under a 269 million dollar (99.6 million U.S.) privatised project.

Singapore

Wong Kan Seng, Thai Official Discuss Cambodia

BK0809143190 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The Cambodian problem was among the topics discussed between the visiting new Thai foreign minister, Dr. Subin Pinkhayan, and Mr. Wong Kan Seng. Dr. Subin, who is on a one-day visit, called on Singapore's foreign minister this morning. During the half-hour talks, both ministers agreed that ASEAN must continue to [word indistinct] a diplomatic solution to the Cambodian problem.

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Welcomes Direct Talks With U.S.

BK0809100190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "Sincere Welcome for Direct Talks Between the Representatives of the Governments of the United States and the State of Cambodia"]

[Text] At the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's 5 September hearing, U.S. Secretary of States James Baker announced that the United States would begin a direct dialogue with the State of Cambodia Government. He clearly pointed out that the talks would be held between the U.S. charge d'affaires to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the group of [words indistinct].

Although James Baker did not clearly indicate the meeting date, we would like to sincerely welcome the decision and consider it a [word indistinct], just, and encouraging move. The U.S. decision was made following talks between Deputy Assistant [word indistinct] Quinn and Comrade Trinh Xuan Lang, representative of the SRV Government [words indistinct] in New York on 6 and 31 August. The move has turned into reality the United States' 18 July decision which has been welcomed by the peace- and justice-loving public worldwide.

In his opening speech at the 19th session of the National Assembly's first legislature, Chairman Comrade Chea Sim stressed that the State of Cambodia welcomed the constructive attitude of the U.S. Government which is in keeping with the Cambodian people's efforts in the search for a solution based on preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and implementing the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people via free elections in Cambodia. People sill recall that during the time of President Ronald Reagan, the United States adopted a three-point principle regarding the Cambodian problem—the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and the implementation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The first question has definitively been solved since the complete repatriation of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. Therefore, what is left is only the two other issues which are necessary and inseparable from the Cambodian people's aspiration. The State of Cambodia Government is ready to hold talks with its U.S. counterpart on any issue and at whatever level.

In the past, although the United States did not plan to have official talks with the Government of the State of Cambodia, the latter successively had unofficial contacts or private talks with American personalities and, through this, we have reached some understanding. Moreover, in the spirit of [words indistinct], the State of Cambodia Government has created a commission charged with searching for the remains of U.S. servicemen who died in the war [words indistinct] and already handed over six remains to Washington.

Therefore, at upcoming direct talks, we hope that the two sides will not only mutually understand the positions of their respective governments on the question of a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, but also be able to discuss other humanitarian issues concerning the two sides, such as the process of searching for the remains of American servicemen and so on.

Paper Praises 'New Step'

BK1009022890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian [illegible]300 GMT 9 Sep 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "We Welcome Washington's New Step Regarding the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Following his declaration on the shift of the U.S. policy toward Cambodia, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, in a statement to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 5 September, announced that the United States would begin a direct dialogue with the representatives of the State of Cambodia through the U.S. diplomats in Vientiane in order to speed up the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. This is another reasonable step forward in the shift of U.S. policy on Cambodia. The Government of the State of Cambodia, welcoming and hailing that Washington decision, is ready to hold talks with the U.S. representatives at any level.

So far, the change of the U.S. policy on Cambodia as indicated in U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's 18 July statement in Paris has led toward two rounds of direct talks between U.S. and Vietnamese representatives. However, it is clear that the U.S.-Vietnam talks could solve only the international aspect of the Cambodian problem. All other solutions related to Cambodia's internal affairs rest in the full authority of the State of Cambodia which is controlling and commanding all aspects of work throughout the country.

Therefore, the U.S. decision to begin direct discussion with the Government of the State of Cambodia constitutes another excellent gesture of the United States in making a positive contribution on the difficult and complicated road in the process toward reaching peace for Cambodia.

When the direct dialogue is held between the representatives of the United States and the State of Cambodia, if the U.S. side continues making efforts to clarify its policy even more clearly regarding the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the implementation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, we hope and believe that there will definitely be many possibilities for the dialogue to achieve concrete results in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

U.S. Official to Hun Sen Meeting Announced

BK0809121190 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 02 Sep 90

[Text] A spokesman for the White House said Thursday that Washington will appoint Charles Salmon, U.S. charge d'affaires in Vientiane, Laos, to be the representative at the coming formal meeting with the Hun Sen government.

According to foreign sources, this U.S. decision has become a heated topic for U.S. mass media. The WASHINGTON POST on the same day reviewed that Representative Atkins had called on the Bush administration to have direct talks with Cambodia at a higher level. The paper said Foreign Secretary James Baker had proposed that the talks would be conducted in July, but the proposal was rejected by President George Bush. The Phnom Penh government's constructive attitude in the settlement of the Cambodian conflict has been acknowledged by Washington, leading to the changing of its policy toward Cambodia.

The Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia welcomes the announcement made by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker as an appropriate and fair decision. In a statement issued on Friday, the spokesman of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry stressed: The government of the State of Cambodia is ready to have talks with the U.S. Government on all matters at any level (?and at a convenient time.) Through such direct talks, the two sides will better understand each other and find out a way of settling vital current issues, especially a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Resistance on Jakarta Meeting, UN Peace Plan

Khieu Samphan Arrives 5 Sep

BK0809002690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs, president of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], and head of the DK delegation, arrived in Jakarta on 5 September to attend a meeting of the four Cambodian parties to set up a supreme national council within the framework of the resolution adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Upon his arrival in the Indonesian capital city, His Excellency Khieu Samphan expressed the DK party's goodwill in attending the talks to international reporters there. He said: The DK Party has come to Jakarta with the intention of making the most sincere contribution to the talks on establishing a supreme national council based on the framework of the five permanent UN Security Council members' blueprint.

Sihanouk Proposes 5-Point Plan

BK0909005490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has proposed a five-point peace plan on the formula for creating a supreme national council [SNC] but is not able to go to Indonesia as previously scheduled. As for Hun Sen, he has agreed to attend the talks despite the absence of the samdech.

In a statement prepared for delivery to reporters at Jakarta Airport, the samdech has proposed:

1. The establishment of the SNC without any preconditions and prior to the opening of the next session of the UN General Assembly.
2. The samdech said the National Cambodian Resistance [NCR] has accepted the formula for setting up an SNC composed of six representatives from the Phnom Penh regime; two from the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC]; two from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]; and two from the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK]. The 12 members will elect a chairman who will be the 13th member of the SNC.
3. The samdech has agreed that the SNC should occupy the Cambodian seat in the United Nations that is currently occupied by the National Government of Cambodia.
4. The samdech's peace plan specifies that the SNC shall make decisions by consensus and not by a majority of votes.
5. The NCR accepts that the remaining unresolved problems, such as the presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, the illegal immigrants, and the problem of the modification of Cambodia's boundaries, and so on be resolved step by step.

After the establishment of the SNC, the next problems, including implementation of the cease-fire, the cessation of military aid, and the agreement on the peace plan mapped out by the five major powers as a basis for further work, should be tackled.

The samdech has asked the four Cambodian parties to accept Sereipheap Village as the venue for future SNC meetings. He pointed out that he would not be able to travel to Jakarta because of his ill health.

Hun Sen had previously announced that he would not attend the talks without the presence of the samdech. However, following his meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas yesterday [8 September], Hun Sen said he agreed to participate in the talks.

The inter-Cambodian meeting is planned to begin on the afternoon of Sunday [9 September] under the chairmanship of Indonesia and France, the co-chairmen of the Paris conference, and in the presence of the representative of the United Nations.

Cochairmen, Leaders Meet Separately

BK1009074890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] According to the latest report from Jakarta, the inter-Cambodian meeting did not continue this Monday morning [10 September], but separate bilateral consultative discussions were held between the meeting cochairmen and the heads of the delegations of the four Cambodian parties.

The Jakarta meeting, which is going to continue, will discuss the establishment of a supreme national council, which is part of the Cambodian peace package adopted by the five major countries.

Acceptance of UN Plan Viewed

BK0909075090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Before the arrival of the French delegation in Jakarta, Ali Alatas planned to open the meeting this morning; however, after consultation between Mrs. Avice, cochairman of the meeting, and Ali Alatas, Mrs. Avice requested that the meeting be further postponed.

Sources in the Cambodian resistance movement say the presence of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk would not be inappropriate because the first issue of the meeting is to get the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime to accept the peace plan of the five major powers that make up the permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Sources in the Cambodian resistance movement say there are signs the Phnom Penh regime is willing to fully accept this UN peace plan.

SRV Acceptance of Plan Urged

BK1009034290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "Vietnam and Its Puppets Must Be Held Fully Responsible for the Failure To Reach a Comprehensive Political Solution for the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The Cambodian problem has dragged on for 12 years now. Over these past years, the world community, including the United Nations, has made every effort to settle the Cambodian problem in order to stop the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, end the Cambodian people's suffering and misery, and halt the threat to the stability in Southeast Asia. It failed, however, because Vietnam has rejected all solutions for a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable settlement of the Cambodian problem, including the 11 resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Since the beginning of 1990, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have held successive meetings to discuss the Cambodian problem and recently issued a plan for solving the Cambodian problem calling for the United Nations to play an all-around supervision role, for a UN administrative authority to control Cambodia temporarily during the transitional period, and for the establishment of a Cambodian supreme national council composing of the four Cambodian factions and to be chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in order to cooperate with the United Nations in organizing a free and democratic election in Cambodia.

This plan has been welcomed by the world community. The Cambodian national government and the Cambodian national resistance forces have also welcomed and voiced their full support for the plan. However, the Vietnamese and their puppet-lackeys have rejected the UN control over Cambodia and the gathering and disarming of the four groups' armed forces. Briefly speaking, Vietnam has totally rejected the peace plan of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. It has persisted in demanding that the puppet regime be maintained.

In addition to these efforts, international conferences and meetings were organized to discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem, such as the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the successive meetings in Jakarta. At all the meetings, Vietnam and its puppets had adhered to their obstinate attitude, particularly regarding the maintaining of the puppet regime, through which Vietnam can continue hiding its military and civilian forces for carrying on its occupation of Cambodia. This attitude clearly shows the world that Vietnam does not want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. Vietnam and its puppets have created all kinds of obstacles to block the settlement of the Cambodian problem. They have kept sabotaging the efforts made by the international community, five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the ASEAN countries. Vietnam has carried on all kinds of maneuvers to further occupy Cambodia.

For this reason, Vietnam and its puppets must be held fully responsible for the failure of the efforts to settle the Cambodian problem. As this is the cause for the deadlock in the Cambodian settlement, the only way out is to continue putting all kinds of pressure on Vietnam, forcing it to accept the comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem in line with the UN plan and with the desire of the whole world and the Cambodian people, and to allow its puppets to take part in setting up a four-party supreme national council—headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the basis of no party having the advantage over the other parties—in line with the peace plan of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council for organizing a free and democratic election in Cambodia under the UN supervision.

Ranariddh Welcomes USSR Contact With Sihanouk

BK0809074090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has said that the Soviet Union is ready to meet with Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, in order to discuss measures to end the war in Cambodia.

Eduard Shevardnadze said this at a news conference in Tokyo, Japan. Eduard Shevardnadze said that there is a change in the U.S. policy on Cambodia. That is, the United States is prepared to hold direct talks with the Heng Samrin regime. Eduard Shevardnadze said that he had proposed to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker that he will hold talks with Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk if the United States holds talks with the Heng Samrin regime.

Meanwhile, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, secretary general of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia and supreme commander and commander in chief of independent Cambodia's National Army, welcomed the Soviet Union's direct talks with Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The prince said that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's statement is highly regarded and is in line with the peace plan of the five big powers which regards the election of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk as the chairman of the supreme national council as the best choice.

Concerning the U.S. talks with Hanoi, Prince Norodom Ranariddh expressed the concern that the U.S. declaration to hold direct talks with the Hun Sen regime might make Hanoi and Mr. Hun Sen cling to their tough stance on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, the prince noted that it will be better if the United States can persuade Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime to soften their stance and accept the peace plan for Cambodia adopted by the five big powers.

VONADK Notes Curfew Imposed in Siem Reap

BK0909084190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The resistance forces' agents operating in the provincial town of Siem Reap on 6 September reported that the troops of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and traitorous puppet leaders Hun Sen and Heng Samrin in the town were now having ants in their pants and declared a stern state of emergency because they greatly feared that joint attacks would be imminently launched by the national resistance forces and people to liberate Siem Reap town. At night in the town, the Vietnamese aggressors ordered their lackeys, the traitorous puppet leaders, to declare martial law and rigorously impose a dusk-to-dawn curfew from 1800-0600. Anyone found breaking the order for whatever reason will be summarily executed.

The people and low- and medium-ranking puppet officials as well as Cambodian soldiers in the provincial town have been extremely furious at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the traitorous puppet leaders. Everyone is expecting an early joint attack by the national resistance forces and people to liberate the Siem Reap provincial town and vows to join them in crushing the enemy from the interior.

Philippines

Ramos, Sin Urge Support Against Coup Plotters

BK0809122290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Manila, Sept 8 (AFP)—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin Saturday, called for popular support to resist coup attempts by rightist military renegades.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued Saturday, a surrendered coup plotter urged his fellows to also turn themselves in to give the country a chance to develop.

Speaking before more than 2,000 people at a public intersection, Mr. Ramos assured the crowd that they could count on "your soldiers and officials to protect our country." He added that "even if there are a few soldiers who broke away from the people and democracy, the majority of our armed forces are still here to defend democracy," in an apparent reference to the rightist plotters involved in six coup attempts in the last four years. He said the loyal military forces needed the "support of the people. Show your support to the military and their resolve will be strengthened," he added.

Mr. Ramos was speaking before a special gathering of pro-government and religious groups that was called to show popular support against coup attempts. The gathering came after rumours of a new coup try against the government of President Corazon Aquino and a spate of bombings of public places in this city believed perpetrated by the rightist coup plotters.

After Mr. Ramos's speech, Cardinal Sin, a longtime supporter of Mrs. Aquino, also called on the people to resist coup attempts, saying that if the plotters succeeded, "that (would be) the end of democracy," and would signal a "return to martial law." However, he also called for "a spirit of sacrifice," from the country's leaders, adding that the country's real problem was "selfishness, it is greed, it is corruption in the hearts of men." He also criticized the government's policy of trying to get more foreign loans, saying that it was "a big mistake," for the country to try to "solve all our problems by getting dollars." This was the second time Cardinal Sin criticized the government's foreign debt policy in recent weeks. Last month, he assailed Mrs. Aquino's refusal to repudiate any part of the country's 27 billion dollar foreign debt.

Later, Senator Agapito Aquino, brother-in-law of Mrs. Aquino, criticized the coup attempts but also said that "graft and corruption (and) complacency and passitivity... continue to fuel putschist adventurism." He did not mention any names but said "no one in this country is blameless." However, he also downgraded rumours that Mr. Ramos and military chief General Renato De Villa were also planning a coup attempt. Mr. Ramos and Gen. De Villa had previously denied such rumours that have been widely played up in the press.

Earlier army Captain Edmundo Malabanjot, a coup plotter who surrendered to the military earlier this week, issued a statement admitting that he gave himself up because he was tired of being a fugitive and was worried about his family. In his statement he called on fellow coup plotters to surrender to spare the country more bloodshed. Capt. Malabanjot was involved in the bloody August, 1987 coup attempt that resulted in the deaths of 53 people. The last coup try occurred in December, 1989 and claimed 119 lives and almost toppled the Aquino government.

A spokesman for some of the coup plotters said, in a television interview broadcast by the private GMA television station late Friday, that they may be willing to open ceasefire talks with the government. However, Captain Diosdado Valeroso, one of those involved in the bloody December coup, said they would insist that the government show good faith by ceasing pursuit operations against the plotters. He also said any peace talks should take up the possible removal of U.S. bases from this country, repudiation of the foreign debt and adoption of a protectionist economic policy.

The government has been discussing opening regional ceasefires with communist guerrillas and officials say such talks could also be opened with rightist plotters. However, a truce with the putschists has not yet been taken up by the government.

Four Arrested in Military Hospital Armory Raid

HK1009030390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[By Mike Baluyot and Manny Mogato, staff members]

[Text] Suspected Right-wing rebels raided a military hospital armory in Quezon City before dawn yesterday and fled with a truckload of weapons before government troops captured most of them following a 10-minute gunbattle. Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, said a soldier and one rebel were slightly wounded in the shootout on E. de los Santos Ave. [EDSA] in Cubao, about a kilometer away from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] headquarters.

Arrested were Rodolfo Morit, 44, publisher of a community newspaper in Sta. Cruz, Laguna; Abelardo Reyes, 35, driver of the get away truck; former Army corporal Paul Tanado, 28; and Bruce Jacinto, 28, jobless. They were held at National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC) detention center. The size of the raiding force could not immediately be determined.

Biazon said the armory raiders were members of a disbanded military fraternity, the Guardians Foundation, organized by dismissed Army Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan four years ago. The four under custody are suspected to be working closely with the underground RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People] forces.

Biazon said Morit was Honasan's right-hand man and a trusted friend of renegade Col. Billy Bibit, a former intelligence chief at the Bureau of Customs who escaped from the Manila city jail. Biazon said Morit showed a National Press Club identification card, another ID card from the Philippine Agricultural Journalists, Inc. and was known to be vice president and supremo of the Guardians.

The other three were also Guardian members as indicated by tattoos on their arms.

The four were aboard a shuttle bus of the Carlsberg Brewery Company loaded with high-powered firearms they had stolen from the V. Luna Memorial Medical Center armory when government forces intercepted them near the corner of Edsa and New York St. Recovered from them were 32 M-14 rifles, 26 M-16 rifles, three cal. .30 machine guns, 206 loaded magazines for M-16, two links for cal. .30 machine guns (bandoliers), two boxes of M-16 ammunition and other assorted bullets.

Biazon, also chief of the NCRDC, said one of his men rammed the vehicle he was driving into the stolen Carlsberg bus after its occupants had opened fire on soldiers following the bus.

The soldiers, Staff Sgt. Joven Torres, hurt himself in the crash but forced the four armory raiders to surrender after a brief exchange of gunfire with intelligence agents and policemen from the nearby Quezon City police headquarters. But two ambulances, which served as backup for the rebels, escaped, Biazon said.

The military camps were immediately placed under maximum alert and troops searched the hospital and put up checkpoints throughout the metropolis following the raid. Biazon said the military had known about the plan to raid the armory three weeks ago, but waited for the rebels to break in, get the guns and deliver them to Right-wing rebel leaders.

The whole operation, however, was bungled when the armory raiders discovered they were being followed by military agents and engaged government troopers in a running gunbattle from Kalayaan Ave. in Quezon City until the raiders were stopped along Edsa in Cubao.

Biazon said his troops had been prepositioned outside the military hospital as early as 12:30 a.m. and waited for the rebels to get inside the armory. The waiting troops noticed an airconditioned Carlsberg truck parked 70 meters from the armory.

At about 2 a.m. the armory raiders were seen coming out of the armory and sped off toward the hospital's backgate on Kalayaan Ave. Counter-intelligence agents followed the beer truck, but the raiders, noticing they were being trailed, opened fire at them until they were stopped on Edsa near New York St.

The armory raid was the second such incident in military camps. The first was in June 1988, when a group called Black Force commandos ransacked the PC [Philippine Constabulary] bank armory inside Camp Crame.

Two hours after the arrest, unidentified men hurled a hand grenade from a car at a popular disco in Makati's financial district. No one was injured, police said. It was the 22nd bombing incident in the capital in a month.

Men Said Linked to Coup

HK0909024090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0219 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Manila, Sept 9 (AFP)—Philippine troops Sunday arrested four men who tried to steal a large cache of firearms from a military hospital armory here as part of an alleged bid to mount a new coup attempt, a senior official said.

Major General Rodolfo Biazon, armed forces vice chief of staff and Manila's security chief, said the four, arrested after a brief gunbattle before dawn, were followers of wanted rebel Gregorio Honasan, a former army colonel. He said investigators were still checking whether any of the men belonged to the armed forces or were dismissed soldiers. He named their leader as Rodolfo Morit, a civilian long identified with Mr. Honasan, who has led two bloody coup attempts against President Corazon Aquino since 1987.

Maj. Gen. Biazon said one government soldier and one of the raiders were slightly wounded and most of the arms were recovered from a beer-company bus used by the raiders in escaping. But part of the raiding team slipped away aboard a government ambulance which they used to infiltrate the V. Luna General Hospital in suburban Quezon City, he said.

Maj. Gen. Biazon told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he received word of the planned raid three weeks ago but allowed it to proceed so the military could catch them in the act. "They are still frantically trying to build up," he said of the rebel forces, believed responsible for a series of bombings in the capital in August and early September. "I don't think they can stage anything strong enough to topple the government."

He said the military recovered 36 M-16 and 32 M-14 assault rifles, three .30 caliber machineguns, three radio sets and assorted ammunition from an air-conditioned bus belonging to the local subsidiary of the Danish beer company Carlsberg. The general said that as early as three weeks ago, he received word that a Carlsberg bus and a government ambulance would be used for the armory raid, the most daring operation attempted by the rebels in Manila since a jailbreak last Easter.

He urged the public to remain calm. "If you are afraid that there will be another coup (attempt) ... we should dismiss our fears about the matter," he said in a radio broadcast. "What they can only do perhaps are these small operations that cannot endanger our country."

He told AFP that the arms hauled off by the raiders were enough to arm a company, and that the four would probably be charged with "illegal posession of firearms in furtherance of rebellion," a non- bailable offense, and possibly attempted homicide.

He said the raiders aboard the bus opened fire on an unmarked military jeep trailing them from the hospital, triggering a gunbattle. The driver of the jeep was hit in the leg but overtook the bus and rammed it, after which government forces overpowered the raiders and forced them to surrender. During the clash the ambulance sped away with an undetermined number of people aboard, and troops are still searching for it, Maj. Gen. Biazon said. Only six .45 caliber pistols from the hospital armory were unaccounted for after the clash, and were apparently in the ambulance, he said.

The general said his men had been closely watching the hospital since late Saturday, when the ambulance and the bus entered the grounds. The raiders brought the ambulance close to the armory, forced it open, and loaded the weapons, which were later transferred to the bus. After both vehicles left the compound at about 2:00 a.m. Sunday (1800 GMT Saturday), government troops followed them until the gunbattle broke out, he said.

Ramos Vows To Prevent CCP Takeover Via Talks

BK0909122890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Manila, Sept 9 (AFP)—Philippine Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos vowed Sunday to prevent a communist takeover through the negotiating table, accusing the insurgents of seeking talks to avoid a defeat on the battlefield. He said the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA) must first renounce violence to ensure the success of any peace process.

President Corazon Aquino, beset by a wave of terrorist bombings attributed to military rebels and seeking stability following a killer earthquake and the Gulf crisis, has sought a "cessation of hostilities" in Manila and in quake-hit areas. She launched the initiative four years after the collapse of peace talks in the first year of Mrs. Aquino's term of office, intensifying an armed struggle that began in 1969.

The CPP's political wing, the National Democratic Front (NDF), said in a statement to news agencies here Sunday that "to talk about truce at this point without an agenda that addresses the fundamental roots of the national crisis is useless." It said they were awaiting the government's word on the matter.

"I am sure you will understand, that we cannot allow insurgents to win by negotiation what they cannot win by the force of arms," Mr. Ramos told an international convention of Chinese businessmen here. His statement appeared to reinforce widespread observation here that the military is opposed to peace talks with Communist guerrillas on the assumption that the insurgents will use the respite to amass weaponry and recruit new members.

Mrs. Aquino has avoided direct comment on the apparent policy differences, saying only on Friday that the defense secretary and other military officials were part of a government committee preparing the groundwork for a truce.

Mr. Ramos said Friday that he has been very consistent in wanting to have the peace process continue for the purpose of producing one specific goal "and this is peace with justice, which is good for everybody and which is good for our country."

Mr. Ramos said Sunday that the NPA was down to 18,000 men from about 25,000 four years ago, rebel-related violence had been reduced and the guerrillas had been chased out of more than 1,300 villages. "The communist insurgents have no neutral territory to offer them sanctuary," Mr. Ramos said. "They have no outside source of arms... and even now their ideological foundations are breaking up under their feet," he said, referring to the dissolution of one-party Communist states in Eastern Europe.

"If it is to mean anything substantial, the peace process must lead to the attainment of peace and justice and must be founded on a willingness by all to abide by the law and to respect the constitution," he added.

The NDF said both sides should avoid repeating the experience of the 1986 talks, "where the government showed no commitment to any agenda and where everything was unduly focused on the question of ceasefire." "Our overriding concern at present is to unite our people and nation towards solving the problems of U.S. domination, agrarian injustice, mass poverty and repression. We eagerly await the Aquino government's say on the matter," it added.

The NDF last week linked any political settlement to the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Washington and Manila are to begin formal negotiations here a week on September 17 on the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the largest U.S. overseas military facilities whose lease expires on September 16, 1991.

Meanwhile the exiled CPP founder Jose Maria Sison has called on the rebels to strengthen their bargaining power "in any kind of negotiations" by launching "powerful mass actions and other forms of offensives."

The Netherlands-based Mr. Sison, whom the military claims is again in charge of the CPP, claimed the Aquino government was "increasingly isolated and is in desperation" due to economic and political problems, THE MANILA CHRONICLE reported here. Mr. Sison founded the CPP in 1968, was captured in 1976 and spent a decade in military prison until he and about 400 other dissidents were freed by Mrs. Aquino, who came to power in a popular revolt in February 1986.

Thailand

Workers Leave Kuwait; 2,100 Remain in Iraq

BK0709152190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office said that cooperation among the Interior, Communications and Foreign Ministries contributed to smooth evacuation of Thai workers from the Middle East. Spokesman Suwit Yotmani speaks to newsmen:

[Begin Suwit recording] Efforts by officials of the three ministries, namely the Communications Ministry, through the Thai International Company; the Interior Ministry, through the Labor Department; and the Foreign Ministry, through the embassies in those respective countries, resulted in a smooth operation to evacuate Thai workers back home. More than 5,000 workers have returned; only only 141 still remain in Amman, Jordan. This morning at 0800, a group of 274 workers returned. Tomorrow, Saturday, 8 September, the last group of 270 will arrive. That means all have been evacuated from Kuwait on a voluntary basis. They fled from Kuwait into Saudi Arabia, into Iraq, and to Amman, Jordan. All have been evacuated. There are about 2,100 remaining in Iraq. Some of this number wished to return home, but their request was not approved by employers because of existing contracts. Our officials are trying to help them by coordinating with the Iraqi employers. This is what they are doing at present. [end recording]

Workers in Iraq Might Be Evacuated

BK0809090190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] According to Kopsak Chutikun, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, the Thai Government has worked hard to evacuate Thai workers from Kuwait. To date, 5,738 Thai workers have been evacuated from Kuwait. The final batch of 141 workers returned today.

Regarding the 2,100 Thai workers in Iraq, Kopsak said he had received reports that the food shortage has begun to affect Iraq and, therefore, the Thai Government is considering whether to evacuate the workers whose employment contracts have not expired and will ask whether they wish to return. If they wish to return, there will have to be another big evacuation operation. Kopsak said the center for evacuation of Thai workers in Jordan will continue to function to monitor the situation and receive Thai workers from Iraq if warranted.

Food, Medicine Supplies Planned for Refugees

BK0809085790 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 SEP 90

[Text] The Thai Government will help provide an amount of food and medicine to refugees in Jordan to relieve prevailing shortage in that country. The assistance was announced yesterday by government spokesman Suwit Yotmani. Mr. Suwit said the cabinet has approved the relief package, which was drawn up on a humanitarian basis following Jordan's complaint that the presence of thousands of refugees, including Thais, in that country has caused local food shortage. The relief package to be sent to Jordan next week will be five tons in weight.

According to Mr. Suwit, the Thai Government, with the cooperation from government units concerned, has already evacuated more than 5,000 Thai workers from Iraq, Jordan, and Kuwait. He said the last batch of Thai workers from Jordan was scheduled to arrive home early this morning. The spokesman indicated that the government assistance program to the workers has so far been regarded as achieving its goal. As for Thai workers in Iraq, Mr. Suwit said there are some 1,200 Thai workers remaining there, some of whom want to return home but some are not allowed by their employers to return. He said the Thai Government is seeking measures to help those remaining workers as food shortage in Iraq is also prevailing.

Two Soldiers 'Wounded' by Phnom Penh Troops

BK0809162290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1611 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 8 (AFP)—Two Thai soldiers were shot and seriously wounded Saturday by a group of Phnom Penh troops who crossed into Thai territory, border officials said.

A group of 10 Cambodian soldiers were intercepted by Thai rangers while crossing Promhode Canal, which marks the Thai-Cambodian border, to the Thai Village of Kok Sabang in Aranyaprathet, some 150 kilometers (90 miles) east of here. The officials said the Cambodian soldiers opened fire and a five-minute gunbattle ensued before the Phnom Penh soldiers recrossed the border. It was not known if they suffered any casualties.

Kok Sabang Village is the site of a black market where Thai merchants trade with Phnom Penh troops. Thai troops on the border have stepped up security following the incident.

BAN MUANG Reports

BK0909084790 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 9 Sep 90 p 20

[Text] At 1815 on 8 September, a unit of Infantry Battalion Task Force 123, which was patrolling behind a health station near the Thai-Cambodian border at Ban Khok Sabaeng, Tambon Thakham, Aranyaprathet District, was ambushed by an armed unit of an unknown Khmer faction. Two soldiers—Sergeant Wutthiphong Phoemsi and Private Ton Prasongram—were seriously wounded during the clash. The Cambodian armed unit fled into Cambodia after the clash which lasted about 15 minutes.

Chatchai Optimistic About Jakarta Meeting

BK0909134090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan says the meeting on the Cambodian problem will proceed with no problem and that what form the settlement will take will probably be agreed upon soon. He said this to newsmen in Nakhon Ratchasima Province this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai, in progress] An agreement will be reached, because they are trying to decide on the composition of the meeting. The shape of Cambodia will probably be agreed upon soon.

[Newsman] Will Sihanouk's absence pose a problem?
[Chatchai] No, Prince Ranariddh is present.

[Newsman] Do you think this agreement will... [interrupted]
[Chatchai] I think it will be successful.

[Question indistinct]
[Chatchai] It will not drag on because there is a time limit. The Jakarta meeting has to yield results before the meeting in Paris can be convened. If the Jakarta meeting fails, there will be no Paris meeting.

[Question indistinct]
[Chatchai] I don't think there will be any problem because the establishment of a supreme national council with Prince Sihanouk as chairman has been agreed upon. This is the most important aspect and principle.

[Newsman] What about the oil issue?
[Chatchai] The prices have been fluctuating, but I don't think there will be a war. [end recording]

Supreme Command Spokesman on Cambodia, Laos

BK0209105890 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] The fighting continues in Democratic Kampuchea, but it was less violent due to the rainy season which causes logistical problems in transporting supplies. Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told reporters:

[Begin Narudon recording] There was fighting in the interior of Cambodia, such as in Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Kompong Thom Provinces. The degree of violence, though, has decreased because of the rainy season which makes transportation of supplies and troop movements difficult. However, it is reported that the Cambodian people are still providing support for the operations of the resistance forces in various areas, especially in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Burmese and the Thai-Lao border, there were no incidents that would affect relations between Thailand and the two countries. Everything is proceeding well. There were exchanges of visits between members of the Thai-Burmese joint border committee. Consultations were held to solve small problems in order to prevent them from becoming big problems. A high-level Thai military delegation visited Laos. Also, General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao People's Army General Staff, led a high-level Lao military delegation to visit Thailand for talks on various issues. This will help strengthen the existing relations between the two countries. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Leaves for Malaysia, Singapore

BK0709144290 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan left this morning for a visit to Malaysia and Singapore. He told reporters at the Bangkok Airport before his departure that his visit to Malaysia, on 7 September, and Singapore, on 8 September, is to get acquainted with his counterparts in the two countries. It is the practice of ASEAN countries to send their new foreign ministers on familiarization trips.

Asked whether he will discuss with the Singapore foreign minister about the employment opportunities for Thai workers evacuated from the Middle East, Subin said he may raise the issue in discussion with his counterpart in Singapore. Meanwhile, he said that he will not raise the issue of the mysterious death during sleep of Thai workers as the problem has been solved, with no cases being reported following effective preventive measures.

Asked about the meeting of the four Cambodian factions, the foreign minister said that Thailand welcomed the progress made in the peace settlement for Cambodia. The meeting of the four Cambodian factions is a positive development.